

## DISCOVERIES AT BABYLON

### Hittite Monument Unearthed by Germans.

LONDON, May 15.—Three thousand years before the birth of Christ a mighty nation ruled in Syria and Mesopotamia. This was the Hittite nation, the mystery and baffling puzzle of archaeology. All the erudition of modern scholarship has failed to throw upon the strange language of the Hittites or to cull from their enduring records in stone one definite historical fact about this once mighty race.

Endeavor in this direction has recently been stimulated by the finding among the ruins of the ancient city of Babylon, by the German scholars and explorers now excavating there, a stone monument of Hittite art and literature, in perfect condition, and inscribed with a long legend in the untranslatable language. The monument was recently found in the ruins of a Babylonian temple to the goddess Nin-Mach. It is 49 inches high, 21 inches wide and 14 inches thick.

On one side is a bas-relief of a Hittite deity, excellently preserved. There is no doubt that this is the god of thunder, for he grasps in one hand the triple fork which so often represents lightning in ancient art. But the inscription is not so simple a matter. Clearcut as the characters are, not all the scholars in the world can translate the inscription, or even evolve from the characters an alphabetical system. One character represents an arm; another a leg and foot; still another the outline of a man with his hand raised to his face; and there are squares, angles and other familiar figures, each one seeming to mean something when considered by itself, but without attainable meaning when regarded in total. Within these simple looking characters lies the secret that an archaeologist would give a lifetime to learn.

Many attempts have been made to decipher the lost tongue. There is good ground for hope that the German expedition to Babylon may offer the long-sought solution of the problem by finding some monument bearing a double inscription in both the Hittite character and the Assyrian, which would give the key. The rest would be only a matter of detail. For the finding of this monument in so perfect a state shows that at some time the Hittite power must have been great, even in the city of Babylon itself, and where one monument has been found it is always certain that others will be discovered.

But this mysterious monument of a vanished race, utterly swept from the face of the earth by the power of Egypt and Assyria, is not the only valuable discovery which has been made by the German expedition. With true German thoroughness the entire mound or series of mounds covering the site of ancient Babylon is being cleared away. The explorers have already succeeded in finding the great wall described by Herodotus, and regarded as fictitious by critics of the father of history, whom they curiously termed the father of lies.

Herodotus, who visited Babylon in the time of Artaxerxes I (465 B. C.), said that the wall surrounding the city was 60 royal ells wide and 200 ells high (84 by 336 feet), and that on top of the wall, on each edge, were one-story houses, leaving a space between the rows of houses on which four chariots could drive abreast. This wall has been found, but it surpasses the description of Herodotus.

The retaining wall was built of baked bricks laid in asphalt and was 23 1/2 feet thick. Beyond this was a filling in of sand and gravel 69 feet thick, and then another retaining wall 44 feet thick, making the entire breadth of the wall 136 1/2 feet.

This wall surrounding the city in which were the palace of Nebuchadnezzar and all the temples. Only one of these temples has been found so far, the temple of the Hittite monument, but this is a fine structure, built in the usual Assyrian fashion of a steep tower or ziggurat, and many of its rooms have now been uncovered. From inscriptions found there it seems that this temple was built by Assurbanipal (688-626 B. C.), and by him dedicated to Nin-Mach and called Emach.

The leader of the expedition, Dr. Robert Koldewey, states that the court of the temple, containing a well, is surrounded by rooms which are of the temple really lies in the suburbs of the city, and it was supposed that a mound, called Amran by the Arabs, covered the chief Babylonian ruins. Excavations are now proceeding rapidly at this point, and already some of the ancient ruins are being brought to light. Deep down in this mound it is expected that the palace of Nebuchadnezzar will be found, and here, too, must be those marvellous Hanging Gardens, one of the wonders of the world.

A large canal, used for bringing the water from the Euphrates, probably for watering these gardens, and called Libbi, has been found and within a short time it is probable that the very arches upon which the gardens were planted will come to light. They were not actually hanging gardens, but rather elevated gardens, planted upon arches seventy-five feet high and extending



HAWAII WILL NOT TOLERATE THIS KIND OF JUSTICE.

500 feet in every direction, but covered with so deep a soil that the largest trees grew there. From a distance these gardens seemed to hang in the air, hence the name. But it was necessary to water these artificial layers of earth, and the water of the Euphrates was brought over in canals and raised to the proper height by some method not yet clear, but soon to be explained by the discovery of the gardens themselves.

#### MENACES THE OHIO PRESS.

**Judge Young Would Suppress Johnson Murder Case Evidence.**

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 26.—Judge Young, who is presiding at the Johnson murder trial here, has taken a curious attitude toward the newspapers regarding reports of the trial, and the newspapers and the judge are in hot conflict.

Early this week Judge Young issued a mandatory order restraining publication of the testimony in the trial. The order was strenuously objected to by counsel for Foster, the man on trial for Johnson's murder, on the ground that it presumed that the defendant was guilty, and also that it was unnecessary. An earnest appeal was made by Franklin Franks of counsel for the defense, that the order be revoked or so modified as merely to restrain the newspapers from commenting on the testimony.

"The order will not be modified, and will not be revoked," was Judge

Young's emphatic response.

The judge added that his order was made in the interest of people in the case, and of the administration of justice, and he thought it perfectly proper and just. There were four other charges against Foster after that now on trial, he said, and as the testimony in all cases would be similar, the publication of the evidence would tend to interfere with the other trials. It was made for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expense to the court.

The local papers have respected the judge's order, but summarized reports of the testimony have been sent out by the correspondents of outside papers, and have been published. Judge Young, as yet, has taken no action, but in private conversation he says he intends to make it warm for the offenders. He is expected to take some action at the close of the trial, but the newspapers have arranged to defend their liberties.

#### PARCEL'S POST PACKAGES.

**Secretary Gage Will Recommend Separate Pouches for Them.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Postmaster General an answer to the complaints by merchants of western cities that parcels post packages from Germany are delayed in consequence of their rehandling in New York. The Secretary, in transmitting these complaints, suggested that the inconvenience occasioned by the present method of handling and

appraisal at New York might be obviated by placing these packages in separate pouches and forwarding them to their destination without the intervention of the customs authorities at New York.

The Postmaster General, in his answer, calls attention to the necessity of protecting the revenues, and states that while the officials at Chicago and New York are probably sufficiently skilled in the appraisal of merchandise to protect the interests of the government, it would be well to further consider the question as to whether, on the plea of expediting delivery, the same privilege could be extended to any other than the two cities named without detriment to the customs revenue.

The Postmaster General sees other objections of a more or less serious character, but says that if the Secretary, upon further consideration of the subject, advises him that a sufficiently close inspection can be made of these parcels by the customs officials at Chicago and certain other large cities, the subject will be taken up with the German postal office, whose consent and co-operation would have to be obtained. The Secretary will advise the Postmaster General that he is of opinion that the scheme is entirely feasible, and will recommend that the German office be asked to co-operate in carrying it out.

Bangs—"It's six years since Charley was married, and he still calls his wife his 'pet lamb.'"  
Hixby—"Perhaps it helps to remind him that he went wool gathering when he married her."

#### HYPNOTIC SUBJECT KILLED.

**Head Crushed by Rock in the "Stone Breaking Act."**

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 20.—During an exhibition of hypnotism given by Professor Frank E. Farnsworth and wife, of Fitchburg, at the opera house tonight, one of the subjects, Thomas Bolton, also of Fitchburg, was killed. Mr. Bolton was resting between two chairs with a 600-pound stone on his body. A local blacksmith, Clifford Trask, attempted to break the stone with a sledge hammer. The chair on which Bolton's head rested gave way and the subject fell to the floor, the stone crushing his head. He died shortly afterward.

Professor Farnsworth was placed under arrest, as was also Trask, who had left the hall. Bolton had been traveling with Professor Farnsworth as one of his subjects.

#### WARSHIPS ORDERED HOME.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Navy Department today sent orders to Rear Admiral Kempff, acting commander of the Asiatic station, to send home the ships Concord, Marietta and Gastine during the latter part of the coming summer. This is in pursuance of the policy announced sometime ago of reducing the naval strength in the East. The Bennington, Petrel, Oregon, Newark and Brutus already have been ordered home, so that, with these three ships, there is a total reduction of the fleet in Asiatic waters to about forty-two vessels.

## A SANTIAGO HERO HURT

### Hit by Oregon's Flying Anchor Chain.

As the United States battleship Oregon was dropping her port anchor off the harbor yesterday morning the anchor chain parted and the seven-ton anchor with about fifteen fathoms of chain was lost overboard. This was not all, however. The accident, which, by the way, was due to a defect in one of the links of the chain, very nearly resulted in the death of one of the members of the Oregon's crew.

The chief boatswain of the vessel, J. E. Murphy, was in charge of the anchors. He had ordered the dropping of the port anchor and was standing by, superintending the work. At first the chain rattled out all right. When the fifteenth fathom was reached, however, the link snapped off close to the hawse pipe, the end of the chain flying around and striking Murphy a blow on the right leg, sending the unfortunate man flying into the air.

When he fell, Murphy struck his head on a ventilator, cutting a bad-looking gash in his scalp and rendering him unconscious.

Immediately the injured man was taken to the hospital and the surgeon was summoned. At first it was thought that the man would die but it was discovered that his injuries, while very painful and somewhat severe, will not prove fatal. The skull was not fractured.

It seems that Murphy was one of Lieutenant Johnson's famous Santiago volunteers. He was on the battleship Iowa during the blockade of Santiago harbor. When Hobson called for volunteers to go with him to what was apparently certain death on the Merrimac, Murphy was one of the first to respond. He went with Hobson and helped sink the vessel and was taken prisoner by the Spaniards.

The lost anchor and chain of the Oregon lie in about twenty-five fathoms outside of the harbor. One of the Oregon's launches was dragging for it yesterday, but met with no success.

Diver Herbert Young will make an effort to recover the anchor and chain. He tried to locate it yesterday, but was unable to do so on account of the murkiness of the water. If he can once get a wire cable onto the anchor, all will be well.

The Oregon will probably sail for San Francisco on the 4th or 5th of June. She will commence to take on coal where she lies this morning. She will take 750 tons. Today Captain Thomas will make a few official calls in the city. The men will be allowed shore liberty while the vessel is off port. Some of them have been here on the Bennington and have friends ashore.

This is the first visit of the Oregon to this port since 1899, when she was going to join the Asiatic Station.

The oldest officers in the service of the Oregon are Carpenter J. P. Yates and Gunner Simon Jacobs, they having been with the vessel since she was first put in commission.

One of the launches of the battleship mistook the channel yesterday and ran ashore on the reef. As it was flood tide at the time she got off with very little difficulty.

Shortly after the Oregon arrived Captain Pond paid an official visit to Captain Thomas aboard the warship.

Many people in town were under the impression that Aguinaldo was aboard the vessel. They were very much disappointed when they found they were mistaken.

## CAPTAIN JOHN RICE IS DEAD

Arctic Ocean Whaler and First  
Commander of Tug Eleu  
Passes Away.

John Rice, the seafaring man, who is known from the Arctic Ocean to the South Seas, died at his home Wednesday evening after a lingering illness. He was buried yesterday afternoon in Nuuanu Cemetery, the remains being followed to their last resting place on the hill by numerous friends, as well as relatives.

Captain Rice has had a varied career, such as a sailor experience. He has sailed in many climes, and in the early days of his life was a whaler, often visiting the Arctic Ocean in quest of the great "blowers," which at that time infested those waters. He was placed in command of the tug Eleu when she was put in commission by the Hawaiian Government, and afterwards was in the pilot-house, formerly located on the Pacific Mail wharf. Captain Rice was the kind of sailor who knew yards by the fathoms, and could tell them well, and he was always sure of a willing crowd of listeners.

Six children are left to mourn the death of their father, these being Mrs. Charles Kibling, wife of the purser of the Claudine; Mrs. Steele and Mrs. William Bush, and John, George and James Rice. His wife died sometime ago.

The Oregon, pride of the navy, is in our waters. Since her last visit the great ship has been ashore and in deadly peril, but safe and sound she swims the sea and carries the colors she gloried at Santiago. Hurrah for the Oregon!

Let him that would move the world first move himself.—Aeschylus.



# A HALF HOUR LEGISLATURE

## The Senate Meets For Thirty Minutes.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday's session of the Senate lasted just thirty minutes by the clock. A communication from Acting Governor Cooper and a report from the committee on public lands was all the business that was transacted.

After the preliminary business had been done away with, the clerk read the following communication from the Acting Governor:

Hon. S. E. Kahe, President of the Senate:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of resolution passed by the Senate on May 23, 1901, wherein it is requested "that the Governor submit to the Senate all names of appointees other than those already submitted that the Organic Act requires the Governor to submit to the Senate for confirmation."

In reply thereto I have to say that I am not aware of any appointments made by the Governor which require the confirmation of the Senate, that have not already been submitted. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY E. COOPER, Acting Governor.

Senator Paris then presented the following report from the committee on public lands, which was tabled, to be considered with the appropriation bill, Honorable S. E. Kahe, President of the Senate:

Sir—Your committee on public lands, to whom were referred items 130, 131, 132 and 137 of the appropriation bill, would report as follows:

Your committee finds that item 130, "Payroll, Electric Light, \$12,600." This is the same amount as appropriated for the last biennial period, divided as follows: Inspector, \$150 per month; one dynamo man, \$30 per month; one line man, \$65 per month; two trimmers, \$55 each per month; one station man, \$55 per month. Total, \$525 per month.

We have interviewed the Superintendent of Public Works and the Inspector, and find that there are 135 street lights and 800 incandescent lights furnished to the prison, insane asylum, and other government buildings. We also find that with an outlay of \$8,000 for extra machinery, wires, etc., the lights for the city could be increased about one-third.

As this city is poorly lighted, your committee feels that should be done, if we had the money.

Your committee recommends the item, Item 131, "Payroll Lighthouse Keepers, \$9,450," we find divided as follows:

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Laupahoehoe, \$10 per month; Kawaihae, \$10 per month; Mahukona, \$12.50 per month; Paukaa, \$15 per month; Mahaloa, \$15 per month; Kahala Point, \$15 per month.

### MAUI.

Maalaea, \$10 per month; Makawala, \$20 per month; Lahaina, \$5 per month.

### MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai, \$20 per month; Kalae o Ka Laau, \$75 per month.

### KAUAI.

Barber's Point, \$25 per month; Honolulu, \$75 per month; Diamond Head, \$75 per month.

Nawiliwili, \$20 per month.

Your committee feels that this is for public safety, and most of the salaries are small. The Superintendent of Public Works says that they expect that this will later on be taken over by the federal government. We recommend that this item pass.

Items 132 and 137, "Pay of Gunpowder Keepers, Hilo and Honolulu." Your committee finds that this is fair, and would recommend the items pass.

Items 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 139.

Your committee finds that most of these items are the same as for last biennial period.

The pay for reservoir keepers has not all been expended, but will be needed when the Diamond Head reservoir is ready. The pay for shipping tenders has been increased, but the department claims the work requires it.

We would recommend these items pass as in the bill.

J. D. PARIS, J. T. BROWN, L. NAKAPAAHU.

This report was laid on the table, to be considered with the appropriation bill, and at 10:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Friday.

On account of its being Decoration Day, today, the Senate adjourned at 10:30 o'clock until 10 o'clock a. m., tomorrow.

# MOB VIOLENCE WAS ATTEMPTED

Porto Rican laborers on Makawili plantation, Maui, have become imbued with the spirit of striking, which prevails all over the United States. Last Monday morning witnessed an outbreak on the part of the Porto Rican laborers, which, for a time, seemed to indicate that blood would be shed. The Porto Ricans demanded of the manager an increase of wages. They did not go to work, and positively refused to do so unless the manager assured them their pay would be raised. The manager peremptorily denied the request. The leaders of the gang then announced they would strike, and refused to perform any work until the manager acceded to their demand.

They remained quiet, however, all that day, but on the next day marched in a body to Eleale plantation and asked for work, but were refused, as the managers of the two plantations had already been in communication in regard to the situation, and the manager of the Eleale decided to support the attitude assumed by the Makawili manager. The laborers came back to

Makawili plantation, and their demand of was not of the best, and trouble was feared. This was assured when the laborers armed themselves with cane knives, hoes and other implements which could be used for the splitting of blood.

Thus armed they advanced on the manager, and with their martial show attempted to coerce him into acceding to their demand. Demonstrations were made in various parts of the plantation. Some of the Porto Ricans weakened, however, and deserted their leaders, and not more than a score kept up the spirit of bravado. The manager, however, sent word to Deputy Sheriff Halvorsen of Wailuku, and the latter organized a police force and arrived on the scene in a short time. Sixteen of the armed men were arrested and taken into custody, and eventually taken before the District Magistrate of Wailuku. The judge sentenced each to thirty days in jail.

The authorities and the plantation managers believe that the spirit of the strikers has been effectually broken by the summary manner in which the magistrate dealt with them, and fear no more trouble.

# HAWAII NOT A FREAK COUNTRY

## But That is What Mainland Commentators Try to Make it.

On the mainland poor Hawaii is made the butt of many jokes, which, while innocuous on the whole, display in a majority of cases a profound paucity of wit. A joke to contain pith must have a close application to some reality. The mainland funny writers are woefully ignorant of Hawaiian customs and affairs, and that is why their humor falls with a dull thud when it reaches these parts. There is just as much crude material in Hawaii for the manufacture of jokes as anywhere else, but the fellows whose business it is to tickle the public's risibilities are not here to pick it up. The articles about cannibals, missionaries and the Hawaiian army are therefore rearranged occasionally and served in the funny columns of the press.

But the joker is not the one who makes himself really ridiculous. It is the erudite editor of the influential daily or literary magazine, who, in a patronizing way, undertakes to direct the course of Hawaiian political and commercial affairs. Probably he never saw this country or met its people, but, like Kipling's armchair warrior, believes his theory superior to the experience of those in the field of action. Sometimes this distant editor is a caustic critic, and then his ignorance is sure to preponderate over reason, theory and everything else. Recent utterances of The Argonaut and San Francisco News Letter wherein all things that the editors did not know about Territorial politics were thoroughly aired, are excellent samples of this class. Hawaii is not embraced in the "Slope," and nothing further than superficial comment of matters here is expected of the California press. After the editorial writer comes the cheerful correspondent, who stops over a steamer or two in Honolulu and dashes off a couple of columns about the whole Hawaiian Islands. He works himself up to a high pitch of aesthetic emotion over native symphonies, extols the graces of a Ka-kaoko hula and expatiates on the beauty of the bronze skin of the Hawaiian fair ones. As this writer is generally a romantic and would like to have been born in the eighteenth century, he regrets that schools, factories, the English language and other elements of civilization have stepped in to mar this paradise.

This same correspondent, during a week's sojourn at a hotel, acquaints himself with our political and social necessities and suggests various reforms.

All in all, the majority of the community are shown before the world as a lazy, pleasure-loving people, kept under the heel of the minority, who are represented as money-grabbing missionaries.

There seems to be a disposition among many writers to make this a sort of freak country, a wonderland, as it were, where Americanism is in the baby stage of development, while in truth the Hawaiian Government has been confronted with and had its wisdom exercised on as many judicial problems—civil, national and international—as come before most executive bodies. Its decisions have been usually upheld by Washington and by European capitals. Erroneous statements coming from whatever source are annoying and injurious, but perhaps as time wears on and a cable reaches out to these shores the world will grow better acquainted with Hawaii and the occupation of the romancer, the editorial instructor and the shallow jester will be gone.—Paradise of the Pacific.

### AMERICAN COAL.

#### Pierpont Morgan's Plan for Competing With English Product.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Ever since the accession of James J. Hill to its directorship, friends of the Erie Railroad have been prophesying great things for its future. Mr. Hill was said to be an enthusiastic believer in it, and this and its recent acquisition of the Pennsylvania Coal Company (another of Mr. Morgan's deals), by which the menace of a formidable coal competitor was removed, have been about the only arguments its well-wishers could use. The enormous capitalization carried by the Erie has not been an encouraging feature in discussing stockholders' prospects.

It now seems that Mr. Morgan has hit upon a novel plan for rejuvenating the system. A great barrier to the successful competition abroad of American coal with English coal has been the cost of ocean traffic, although our coal business abroad has been growing despite this fact. With the Erie Railroad controlling a line of vessels like the Leyland the export coal situation might be greatly bettered.

Self-government in some of this country's newly acquired possessions may be hindered by a desire of certain natives to neglect the ordinary processes of civilized development, and become "practical politicians" at a single bound.—Washington Star.

The Hawaiian political troubles which have caused the sending of a delegation to Washington to ask for the removal of Governor Dole are racial. The Legislature is controlled by the native party, while Governor Dole was the leader of the white insurrection, which overthrew the native government in 1893.—Buffalo Express.

# FRAUD IS ALLEGED

## Broker J. Q. Wood Accused by a Client.

J. Q. Wood, who was formerly a stock broker in this city, and who is at present making a tour of Europe, has been made defendant in a suit brought by James W. Bergstrom, who charges fraud, to cancel a promissory note, and applying for an injunction from the First Circuit Court prohibiting Wood from negotiating the promissory note, which amounts to \$5,000, and to compel him to return five shares of the Wailuku Agricultural stock and ten shares of the Bergstrom Music Company stock.

The plaintiff states that on or about May 20, 1899, Wood was engaged in the business of stockbroking in Honolulu, and that on that date plaintiff employed defendant to purchase for his account, 25 shares of paid-up stock of the Wailuku Agricultural stock and ten shares of the Bergstrom Music Company at a price not to exceed \$200 a share, and that thereupon it was agreed between petitioner and defendant that upon the consummation of such purchase petitioner should give defendant his promissory note for the purchase price thereof, with interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually, the note to be dated two years after date, with the privilege of extending the same one year, and that Wood should hold as collateral security the said twenty-five shares of Wailuku stock, and sixteen shares of paid-up stock of the Bergstrom Music Company.

Wood not only Bergstrom on May 20 that he had purchased twenty-five shares of Wailuku stock at \$200 per share, who thereupon delivered his promissory note for \$5,000, together with the other shares mentioned. Wood did not deliver the twenty-five Wailuku shares, but defendant believed Wood was holding them as collateral security on the note.

Petitioner alleges the truth to be, that neither on the 20th of May, 1899, or at any other time whatever, did defendant purchase for or on account of petitioner said twenty-five shares of paid-up stock of the Wailuku Agricultural Company at \$200 per share. But this petitioner alleges that said alleged purchase of said twenty-five shares of paid-up stock of the Wailuku Agricultural Company was false and pretended, and that the acceptance of said promissory note and collateral security of petitioner by defendant was fraudulent on the part of said defendant.

Bergstrom states that relying upon Wood's statement, and believing that the purchase had actually been made on his account, he duly paid the interest on the note up to and including the payment due on November 1, 1900, and on November 1, 1901, upon paying the installment of interest due on November 29, to the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, which was the agent of Wood, who was then traveling in foreign countries, he was informed by the trust company that there were assessments due upon the shares of Wailuku Agricultural stock held by the agent of defendant as collateral, other than the five shares of assessable Wailuku stock upon which Bergstrom had duly paid the assessments.

Then, for the first time, Bergstrom states, he examined the shares of stock so held as collateral, and found they purported to have been paid-up shares of stock purchased for Bergstrom, and found that the stock as represented by the following certificates: No. 823, of five shares, issued to Wood July 8, 1899, five assessments paid; No. 862, for ten shares of paid-up stock of the Wailuku Agricultural Company, issued to Wood July 8, 1899; No. 1601, for ten shares assessable stock, issued to Wood January 2, 1900, with five assessments.

On May 20, 1899, the market price of paid-up shares of Wailuku, as shown by the published reports of the Honolulu Stock Exchange, was 192½ asked. On July 8, 1899, the market value of assessable shares was 105 bid, and 107½ asked; of paid-up stock, 12½ bid, and 160 asked, and that upon that day there was twenty-five shares of said assessable stock, 50 per cent paid-up, at 107½, and that upon July 13, 1899, the market price of paid-up stock was 145 bid, and 152½ asked.

Bergstrom, upon being advised of his rights, elected to repudiate said pretended purchase of stock for him on May 20, 1899, and gave Wood due notice of such election, and requested the immediate return and cancellation of his promissory note for \$5,000, and the return of interest paid thereon, and the additional security, Wood refused to accede to Bergstrom's demands, notified Bergstrom to that effect, which was received by the petitioner on April 23, 1901.

He says there is danger that defendant or some one in his behalf may negotiate the promissory note to a bona fide purchaser for value without notice of the equities existing between the parties, or that Wood may bring an action for the principal, or some one may hypothecate the five additional shares of Wailuku and sixteen shares of Bergstrom music shares, and Bergstrom therefore desires to have the same returned, together with the promissory note and the interest he has already paid, amounting to \$600.

### THE GREATEST WEALTH IS HEALTH.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitations, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kikapoo Indian Sarsaparilla. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive, you must stop it at once. Kikapoo Indian Sarsaparilla will do it. Hobbs Drug Company agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Strikes, accompanied by street disorders, have broken out in St. Petersburg. The police have arrested 137 persons. Several large spinning establishments and other factories are involved.

### ARE YOU PLUMP

or thin? red cheeks or sallow life in your step or feel your weight? are you comfortable or hoping to be so next spring or summer or fall?

One is healthy; the other is not quite healthy.

This condition of not-quite health can be speeded into health with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It is a pity to get in the habit of thinking of health as a thing to be hoped for; why not go for it now!

There is only one way to make strength by food. You want appetite first, then food. The emulsion will give you food-rest, to master your food with.

Well send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 405 Pearl Street, New York.

### COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There was no session of the First Circuit Court before the First Judge yesterday morning on account of the meeting of the Bar Association, court being adjourned so that the attorneys might all be in attendance.

In the afternoon the case of L. A. Thurston came up for argument, and was submitted to Justice Frear, before whom it was argued for decision. An account of the proceedings in the matter appears elsewhere.

### JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

The defendants in the case of Manuel de Quadros vs. W. F. Frear et al, by their attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, have moved that plaintiffs' amended complaint be stricken from the files on the ground that the same is not an amendment of the complaint.

Notice is given that said motion will be presented to the court on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m.

### PROBATE.

Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for the plaintiff in the assumed case of M. Gusmao Silva vs. J. A. Magoon, administrator of the estate of A. Fernandez, have filed jointer in demurrer with the defendant, J. A. Magoon.

The trespass case of Kaku vs. Ewa Plantation Company was on trial all day yesterday, having been continued, and the taking of evidence has not yet been completed. Judge Edings set the case over until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for continuance.

Letters testamentary were yesterday issued to Helen G. Henshall in the matter of the estate of William A. Henshall, deceased.

### CLAIMS LIEN ON BUILDING.

H. W. Barth of the Honolulu Iron Works has filed a claim of lien and privilege for work done and material furnished in the sum of \$150 upon the two-story brick building on the mauka Waikiki corner of King and Maunakea streets in Honolulu, owned and possessed by the Sing Chong Company, and also upon the interest of the owner in the land upon which said building is situated.

In support of a claim, copy is given of a contract between said H. W. Barth and Joseph A. Fink, builder and contractor for said company, whereby said Barth agreed to furnish and place certain sheet iron work on said premises. The claimant avers that of this sum only \$347 was paid to him, and the balance of \$150 said company have repeatedly refused to pay, although often requested to do so, and that said balance is still due and owing to said Barth from said company, wherefore said Barth files his claim of lien.

"The great corn crops have added immensely to the wealth of our people," remarked an Illinois man in a recent interview. "In Decatur county there are many mills devoted exclusively to grinding corn and making corn flour. Within a few months a big export trade has been started with England, Germany, Holland, South Africa, and other countries. Some claim that corn flour, which is mixed with wheat flour in Europe, is deleterious. This is erroneous. Corn flour is just as healthy as any cereal that men use for making bread."

During the past twenty years, while the manufacturing interests have been growing so steadily and in such a gratifying manner the increase in railroad mileage in the South has been keeping pace. In 1880 there were 19,170 miles of track in the South. In 1900 there were 49,627 miles of track. In the former year the South produced about 375,000 tons of pig iron; in the latter year the production of pig iron was more than 3,000,000 tons.

The most perfect screws in existence were made by the late Mr. T. C. Schneider, mechanic at the Johns Hopkins University. The machine for the extremely fine rulings of Prof. Rowland's spectrum gratings required screws a foot or more long of the greatest possible accuracy throughout their length, and the four screws ground have shown no appreciable error under the severest tests to which they could be put.

Up to forty years ago Cornwall, England, supplied nearly all the tin used in the world, but now only about seven per cent of the total supply comes from there. The Malay Peninsula has taken Cornwall's place, furnishing about 60 per cent of the world's production, and the Dutch East Indies come next, with 19 per cent.

The Japanese government has announced the issue of 6,000,000 yen in exchange bills, at 5½ per cent, repayable in six months, to defray the expenses of the China campaign.

### All Run Down

No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's.'"

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

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### CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

# Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance, Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London.

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# The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Rodgers announced his arrival at Cavite aboard the flagship New York. Admiral Rodgers becomes senior squadron commander of the Asiatic Station, succeeding Admiral Kempf, who will be the junior squadron commander of the station.

LONDON, May 21.—Sir John Edmund Commerell, admiral of the fleet from 1892 to 1893, is dead. He was born in 1829.

NEW YORK, May 21.—General Fitzjohn Porter died at his home in Morristown, N. J., today from chronic diabetes. He was 80 years old.

W. I. King, of the firm of Jones & McLaughlin, iron and steel manufacturers, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington that he had no apprehension of evil effects from the steel combination.

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, N. Y.



## Republicans Are In Favor of Him.

Frauds and speculations amounting to \$1,000,000 roubles have been discovered upon the Russo-Polish and Vistula railroads. They were carried out by wholesale declarations of deficient freight weights. In Warsaw alone forty arrests have been made.

has been created, which tends to retard the pacification of South Africa. It is said that General Botha, as soon as he learned that Sir Alfred Milner was about to leave South Africa, sent a mounted messenger to General Kitchener with a view to the reopening of peace negotiations. Botha wanted to communicate with Mr. Krueger, but Lord Kitchener

CHICAGO, May 18.—A special to the Record-Herald from New Orleans says: The projected establishment of a leper's home in the Parish of Jefferson, on the river, some eighteen miles above New Orleans, has thrown the residents of the parish into a fever of excitement. For some months the exer-



# Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY,  
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY, MAY 31

When Humphreys joins Lewis in private life, Turk may have two working partners.

The Republican hints that the whole judiciary of Hawaii should feel insulted in the person of Humphreys. No doubt it does. Likewise the Bar Association and the public generally.

The judge was most considerate of his intimate friend Lewis yesterday, but he was filled with scorn of the citizen who signed and published the bombshell affidavit without giving his paper an equal chance at the news.

It is difficult to follow the Bulletin. One day it remarks that Mr. Thurston "hasn't influence enough to carry a two-bit primary," and the next that he has carried the Bar Association. Evidently, the Bulletin has Thurston on the liver or the sweetbread or on whatever organ it uses for thought.

By the way, what regiment was Tom Fitch "colonel" of? From all accounts he gained the title by his celebrated retreat from Iowa in 1862, a movement said to have been executed between sunset and sunrise with the enemy in full pursuit. Tom colonized his way to California, and ought to have become a general by this time.

Though the old bar may be against him, the judge can still fall back on the seventeen lawyers he created by a simple turn of the wrist. Why not manufacture some more and have a new Bar Association? The bar can probably get seventeen more law-students from the waterfront by simply raising a gin bottle on the judiciary flagstaff.

The unanimous election of Judge Hartwell as president of the Bar Association was the first answer of the lawyers of Hawaii to the indignity forced upon Judge Hartwell by the temporary occupant of the First Circuit bench. Besides this it was a signal illustration of the honor in which the judge is held by his fellow members of the bar as a lawyer, a jurist and a gentleman.

Mr. Magoon was singularly unfortunate in his reference to alleged exposures in this paper of what he called Humphreys' "black record," before he came here. The advertiser, as Mr. Thurston pointed out at the Bar Association's meeting, has not yet revealed the record in question. It might have done so, however, several months ago, if it had not declined Mr. Magoon's request to accept the facts at his hands.

Uncle Sam is beginning to see that his proverbial Yankee shrewdness failed in regard to land at Pearl Harbor. For years the owners of the property most needed for a naval station there offered it at the prevailing price of harbor-frontage. But Uncle thought the figures too high. Now the value of the land for harbor frontage has risen accordingly. On that account Uncle may not buy. It is a sad case of misdirected economy.

We hardly think the French fleet would, in any event, try to force the Dardanelles. Ships are no match for well-manned modern forts, especially when trying to pass between them subject to a plunging fire. The Dardanelles are well fortified, and there are no better fighters in the world than the Turks. Probably France will think twice before taking chances with the growing batteries and submarine mines that guard the Western sea approach to the Ottoman capital.

No doubt a large petition to retain Judge Humphreys will be sent to Washington. The anti-Republicans and anti-Annexationists will sign it, and a few of the men who have had judicial favors from Humphreys. Probably seventeen hand-made and unread lawyers, turned out of the First Circuit Court without examination have already affixed their names or X-marks. We understand that the petition will not be published here, for fear it might be analyzed.

Mr. T. Maunaloa Stewart thinks the Republicans ought to stand by Humphreys, who has used his paper to assail all the Republican Senators and Representatives and to build up the anti-Republican Home Rule party. What the Republicans will say remains to be heard, but we fancy few of them will follow Mr. T. Maunaloa Stewart along a road that would inevitably lead them to disgrace. The remembrance of a \$2,000 fee, with expenses, granted him by the political judge for a ten-day trip and land inspection, is evidently strong in Mr. Stewart's bump of gratitude.

An esteemed local contemporary, having in mind a remark in this column about the defensive strength of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles, denies that these forts have much importance. That used to be the case, but three or four years ago, while Great Britain was sharply pressing the Porte, a Russian General inspected them, and they were put in good order. New defenses were built during the war with Greece, and batteries of Krupp guns, from the one hundred and sixty pieces of artillery bought in Germany, were mounted. All this, in the opinion of naval men, has served to make the Dardanelles impregnable.

## FOR JUSTICE'S SAKE.

The attempt which will be made to get a new judge for the First Circuit Court in place of A. S. Humphreys is not in any sense vindictive, but is guided by sentiments which go to the root of the administration of justice here. As things now are no defendant having cause of a civil or criminal nature before the presiding judge can feel assured that justice will be done him. Nor can any lawyer defending the vital interests of his client approach the bench without a sense of personal restraint and misgiving which may work disadvantageously to the interests committed to his care. The natural feeling is that a bench which permits politics, self-interest, private enmities and the like to sway its judgment is neither safe nor clean; and that the sooner it is removed and washed with soap and suds and disinfected, the better for the whole community. Upon these points the Star, which is dealing with the Humphreys case in a series of powerful leading articles, observes:

"No one can regret more than the Star does the unfortunate chain of events which has come up in Honolulu. It has done no one any good, and it has caused us as a community much harm. Out of it the judiciary has come with benighted plumes. It may be right, it may be wrong, but the belief in impartiality and the freedom from personal bias has gone. It will probably take years before it will return. Serious discussion has been caused and wounds have been given and received which it will take years to heal, if they are ever healed."

This morning at half-past nine the Bar Association will meet in the Judiciary building to vote upon resolutions in favor of the removal of A. S. Humphreys from the bench. Such a procedure is as serious as it is locally unprecedented, but the leading attorneys of this city are taking it up with a courage and candor which argues well for their professional self-respect, and for their high sense of public duty. Whatever may be the blunders of the bench the bar does not propose, if we judge its feelings aright yesterday, to either share the responsibility for them or to give them even tacit countenance. The highest duty of a lawyer is to keep the administration of justice pure. In Honolulu it has been before. The fact is so plain that it leaves the Bar Association with no alternative but to appeal to the Chief Magistrate of the nation for his aid in cleansing the dishonored court.

After the lawyers have done their duty, as they may without fear of self-reproach, something remains for the business and political community. There are very many business concerns in this capital which, from their social and other affiliations, cannot hope for justice at the hands of a judge who measures every cause by his own rancor and vindictiveness, and who awards enormous and unjust fees to favorites and people whose good will he Business men, therefore, need to organize in their own defense and assist the lawyers. If they do not, the time must come when they will pay for their leniency in the presence and by orders of a court that has no conscience and no sense of justice.

We have spoken also of political duty. In some degree, although they had no chance to vote upon the subject, the Republican and Democratic parties—the latter represented by Senator Sullivan and Representative Allen of Mississippi—were responsible for the elevation of Mr. Humphreys to the Hawaiian bench. That responsibility ought to be cast off forthwith. Judge Humphreys betrayed the Republican party in cold blood; he has not returned to the Democratic party; he belongs to the anti-American and anti-white man Wilcox party. There should be no compunctions on the part of the American political parties in appealing to the President to remove this man, whose daily work is to throw contempt upon those who aided his upward climb, and upon the appointees of the President who hold high Territorial office.

Summing the case up there are no classes in the community save the predator class and the Home Rule politicians—perhaps convertible terms—that do not owe it to themselves and to these islands to cleanse the judiciary. The government, the bar, the commercial interests, the American parties, all are summoned to the performance of the same grave but sovereign duty.

## DECORATION DAY THOUGHTS.

More than a generation ago the vast armies of the North and South disbanded after furrowing the land with graves and filling it with flame and uproar. Both the wearer of the blue and the wearer of the gray had fought to settle a doubtful point in the organic law of the common Union. It was one that the courts could not determine, nor the pulp read in the same text, nor the people agree upon in their debates. It had to be settled by an appeal to that tribunal of force which has been called the last resort of Kings. The cause was four years in the court of the God of Battles, and in the end judgment pronounced in the voice of cannon declared that the United States of America is a nation, and not a loose confederacy.

Viewing the vast results can any man who wore the gray regret the outcome? In the clear light of reason it must now be seen that the success of the Southern States would not only have severed the Union, but eventually have severed them. A power founded on the principle of disunion—the vested right of peaceable secession—could not have lasted. At the first vital difference between States they must have parted; and in the end there would have been, perhaps, eleven insignificant republics, below the Mason and Dixon's line, perpetually at odds, strong in hatreds and weak to satisfy them. The Confederacy had a head of brass, a body of wood and feet of clay; and it stood upon the veriest quicksands.

Today on both sides of the old line of sectional hostility—a line covered from sight by the flowers of red and white and blue—all men acclaim the nation and feel a common pride in it, a common hopefulness for it, a common allegiance to it. And what a nation it is. Less than four generations have been born under its flag; yet there is no power with a thousand years of growth behind it that would care to meet it single-handed and alone. It is, in the sinews of war, the strongest nation; before many years it will be the most populous; its potential greatness is incalculable. What honor, therefore, shall we deny the men whose valor saved it to the immortal destiny which it is to have among the nations of the earth?

Today we are to stand with the survivors of the Grand Army at the graves of those who have passed in the van to the eternal camping ground. It will be a service of reverence, as well as of patriotism. No matter what were the conditions or estate or the human infirmities of these men, they helped to save the Union—and so, God rest them in the peace they have earned. To the survivors honor and fame while the day declines, the mystic sunbeams falling.

Throw purple shadows on the broken ranks. While far ahead a viewless Chief is calling, "Guide right! Close up the ranks!"

## DESPERATE WRIGGLING.

The desperate condition of the Humphreys squad is shown by the fact that in the face of a majority vote by the Bar Association of over seven to one, condemning Judge Humphreys in the severest terms, the truckling little Bulletin drives about "Mr. Thurston having got his resolution through the Bar Association;" about the "gangs" which "has seen fit to take the initiative;" and the "Thurstonian conspiracy."

The Bulletin reminds us of the Indian named Pimple-faced Tornado, who put on his war paint and lassoed a locomotive. He made a horrible looking corpse, but the poor devil never knew it.

The Bulletin insults the intelligence of the country when it talks about Mr. Thurston or any one else owning or running such men as Cecil Brown, A. G. M. Robertson, Frederick W. Hankey, George A. Davis, F. M. Brooks, to say nothing of Hartwell, Ballou, Kinney, Stanley and the rest of the two-score lawyers who put themselves on record yesterday.

the money influence and business of the gang."

To support this fabrication the statement is made that there are seventy-seven members of the association. In fact there are sixty-nine.

Of the sixty-nine, there were forty-seven, not forty-four, as stated by the Bulletin, present.

Of the remainder seven are absent from the city.

The following are in the city, and although having notice, did not attend the meeting:

1. F. J. Berry—Running his graveyard.
2. E. Cayless—Secretary of the Senate.
3. H. E. Cooper—Acting Governor.
4. J. M. Davidson—Left before vote was taken, feeling unwell.
5. Henry Holmes—Is in favor of Robertson resolution; signed a stronger one on Tuesday.
6. A. S. Humphreys, Circuit Judge—Furnished the corpse at the funeral.
7. J. K. Kaula—Humphreys' side-partner in the Home Rule ranks; is the speaker who calls all white men "snakes."
8. Paul Neumann—Sick.
9. Mr. Robinson—Official in Judge Estee's court.

This leaves six men unaccounted for, viz. Enoch Johnson, J. M. Monsarrat, W. C. Parke, J. M. Vivas, J. A. Mathewman and E. C. Peters, who constitute the terrified majority.

The Bulletin had better take another pull on the pap bottle, and ask for a fresh cue—one not quite so fresh as the last.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday the Bar Association of Hawaii made history. It also made a record for itself as a body of fearless men fully capable of protecting their own honor and of compelling integrity upon, as well as decent treatment from the bench.

Whether President McKinley removes Judge Humphreys or not, the latter will go down in Hawaiian history as the first, and we pray he may be the last, fudge of a court of record concerning whom his peers, his own intimate professional associates, publicly and formally recorded their condemnation in terms so strong, clear and direct that they must challenge attention everywhere.

Bar associations are always conservative bodies. They are composed of men who do not easily take offense; of men whose profession it is to give and take hard knocks; with whom respect for and deference to the court becomes second nature. The Bar Association of Hawaii is no exception to the rule. It is a body which has been used to receive courtesy from and to act with deference toward the court. It has borne with Judge Humphreys until its patience and its confidence were exhausted. It would never, except upon the strongest provocation and clearest conviction that no other course was open, have adopted the drastic resolutions printed elsewhere.

The bare charges made, subscribed as they are, by almost every prominent attorney in the city, with the expressions of earnest conviction of the truth from nearly every speaker, based as they are, almost entirely on public records, are more than sufficient to absolutely destroy Judge Humphreys' usefulness as a judge in this country. Confidence is something that once lost is almost impossible to recover. Once gone it is gone forever.

In the words of the Bar Association resolution, "The conduct of A. S. Humphreys, since his appointment to the bench has destroyed the confidence of this community in his administration of justice."

His further continuance in office can but be a hindrance and an injury to the orderly conduct of the affairs of the court, and detrimental to the reputation of all who attempt to hold him there.

The Administration, which heartily thanked Judge Hartwell in a letter from Secretary Hay, for the aid given it during the time Hawaii was being organized as a Territory, will hear the news from the First Circuit Court with a palpable absence of enthusiasm.

## THE NATION'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Now that the Wall street crisis has been safely passed, the feeling all over the United States is one of satisfaction that it came when it did. That there must come reaction after the high prices and excessive speculation, which have marked Wall street for six months past, was realized on all hands. That it came as it did, with a rush, is likewise a matter of congratulation, for the business interests of the nation were better able to stand such a shock, than the strain of a prolonged depression. Since the break there has been a strong feeling along speculative lines, without there being noticed any tendency toward inflation of prices, in other words, the general market seems to have reached the condition described as strong and steady.

The rush of speculative interest, which has been the mark of the street since last fall has had one noticeable effect. The brokers of prominence, whose judgment is followed by their customers, have done their best to discourage such speculation. Even when the tide of business was highest when there were sales reaching into millions shares a day on the street, these men did not lose their heads. They foresaw that there must come a day of reckoning, and they did what they could to discount the avalanche. Instead of encouraging the tendency to buy on margin they took the opposite course. By admonition and by demanding larger amounts on "margins" from their customers, as a protection to themselves and the market, they placed it beyond the reach of many men who would have been in the market for small sums, to deal. It has been the complaint during the past half year that the small man could not do business with the facility of old. The wisdom of such course has been disproven by the rapid recovery of the market after the slump, and the fact that that black day was not followed by serious disturbance of the banks, not a single failure being recorded.

But apart from the fact that the losses felt where they would be least felt, upon the big houses and operators, there is a lesson in the disturbance of the street which is of good omen for the people of the United States. This lies in the demonstration that there is now in this country sufficient financial strength to withstand any ordinary flurry, and come out of it too, with greater reliance in the trustworthiness of our great fiscal institutions. Perhaps the most important of these evidences was given when the new British loan was offered to the public. It was then for the first time that in the distribution of the loan a large percentage was allotted to this country. Within a couple of days after this loan was opened for subscription it was oversubscribed. More than \$150,000,000 was offered on account of these bonds, and even yet there may be an additional allotment for the New York bankers.

While this does not mean in itself that there will be from this time on interest in all foreign money markets, yet it is an opening in that direction. Once it is found that the United States has money and lots of it to place such loans, the foreign governments will not be slow to get into this new market with their offering of bonds. The phenomenal increase in the amounts of money held on deposit in the banks has been the best testimony as to the prosperity of the country. The asking for credit from abroad is the corollary. That there will be an added weight given to the representatives of this country in foreign councils, must follow. Carpers over the policies of the United States in the past must bow to new conditions. Bryanism, which saw in a "world power" danger of loss of self-control, has been lost to view in the presence of that greater demand upon the nation for action in foreign fields. Even without the necessity for expansion of policy growing out of the possession of the Philippines, the presence of American capital in all the money markets of the world would bring this country into closer touch with the great powers and compel the consideration of the country as a factor in the world's progress from this time. Destiny leads forward. The past has only experience to lend.

## COUNTERACT MIDWAY INFLUENCES.

It is welcome news that there is now at Buffalo an exhibit which, though educational only, will be of use in counteracting the effect of the dancing girls and faking mountebanks on the Midway. There must be places of amusement if an exposition would be made popular and attract great attention. The Midway has become a larger and larger element in the attractions of any fair, no matter what its proportions. That at Buffalo is by far the most ambitious that has been proposed by any exposition manager as yet. The exposition is placed where it holds the center of the largest, most dense population in the whole country; and out of the millions who will visit the grounds during the summer it is safe to say ninety per cent will go to the Midway.

To the serious people who look carefully into educational exhibits, that of Hawaii will appeal as one worthy of the highest class of schools. It is comprehensive, and will indicate that the system which produced it is as far advanced as that of any State or Territory of the Union. Likewise in the person of the superintendent of the exhibit, the islands are fortunate in that there will be no danger that any point in favor of the better side of the community will be overlooked. Miss Davidson will lose no opportunity to call attention to the fact that the people of Hawaii will be thoroughly misjudged if estimated on the standards of the hula dancers, as would be New York if the pickpockets and spoliators about the Midway were considered the best types, or Nebraska or Montana if the cowboys and Indians were held up as the standards.

As well it proves fortunate that Mr. Walter Weedon will lend his voice and ingenuity in carrying out the good impressions. While in the East on a visit and to purchase machinery for the fiber industry, which is engaging his attention, he will display pictures of the plantations and city, and show the kind of life which characterizes the islands, all for the purpose of removing from the minds of the people the impression that there is no other side to Hawaii than that which is best shown inside a cyclorama on a Midway.

## Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Far, 108 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been with out appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and heartburn. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

## FOR MASTERY OF THE SEAS.

"America," says the London Telegraph, "has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far behind in the production of iron and steel, and has passed us at last in the volume of exports. She has only commenced her onslaught on our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder, if such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry."

The Telegraph, says the Kansas City Journal, was moved to these remarks by J. P. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland line of steamers, and there is something wonderful, as well as mirth-provoking about the scare this American financier has started in England. It takes a tremendous force, ordinarily, to move the typical Englishman from his self-sufficiency. He is vanity incarnate, and much of the greatness of his country is due to the calm egotism with which he approaches every subject. But there is no doubting the fact that Johnny Bull is now filled with dismay over what he conceives to be an organized American raid on the carrying trade of the world.

In this connection, it may be noted, says the Journal, that the assurance held by England with respect to the impregnable nature of her position upon the sea, has in some measure been transplanted to America. American journals are discussing the Morgan purchase very much as though it had become a foregone conclusion that, having made the start, we shall go right along without difficulty and secure supremacy in the world's carrying trade. Many of us do not appreciate the fact that the mere buying up of a line or two of ocean steamers is not going to give us the mastery. We should remember that it will be a long struggle and a hard one, and that the fight given to England is likely to make her redoubtable her exertions to retain command of the ocean-going trade. The London Spectator gave expression to the view in an article from which we quote as follows:

"An American syndicate with large capital and enormous credit has decided that it can profitably employ both in the carrying trade. Accordingly, it has made large purchases of British steamers at prices which create a glow of satisfaction to the shareholders. Consequently the glory of England has departed; why, in the name of common sense, why? Are the lucky shareholders of the Leylands, perhaps, going to walk about with bags of gold or use Mr. Morgan's checks to scribble love letters? If they can build good steamers and manage steamers well and make a profit out of steamers, all of which must have been true or Mr. Morgan would not look for their shares, what is to stop their building a new fleet and making a profit out of a new, improved concern?"

"There is plenty of iron left, there are crowds of sailors and dozens of competent captains, and the Leylands shareholders have more money than ever before. What is all this weeping that there will be no room for the British stuff? But, say the pessimists, American capital is gigantic. Would they have been afraid if it had been in twenty hands? And, if not, why are they afraid when it is in one? You forget, they retort, that Congress will subsidize these purchased steamers. So does every Government, and that is one of the main reasons why the English beat their competitors at every port in a business which cannot live without subsidy, and would be sure to fail if we did not distinguish writers on shipping from shipowners."

And while we may be sure, adds the Journal, of a hard fight with England to regain something of our former prominence in the Atlantic Ocean, we have on hand in the Pacific a contest of no mean proportions. In the Iron Age, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford calls our attention to the fact that Japan is rapidly acquiring the supremacy of the Western ocean. In her Pacific marine Japan far exceeds the United States. In the Nipon Yusen Kaisha she has one of the finest steamship lines in the world. It maintains one regular line to London, another to our Pacific Coast, one to Peru, and others to Australia, India and the Philippines. At this time Japan is carrying the most of our commerce with the Northern Asiatic regions, and it is to compete with her ships that a great line has been projected by the Great Northern Railroad. For this line four steamers of 25,000 tons are now under construction, and to handle the goods which they will carry, the Great Northern is building hundreds of steel freight cars of special capacity. An idea of the huge size of these ships may perhaps be gained in the statement that it will take twenty miles of freight cars to relieve one of them of her cargo.

Dodger—"I wouldn't be in the shoes of that New York clergyman who has married 3,012 couples in his life."

Dodger—"Why?"

Dodger—"Just think what he will have to answer for!"  
COLD HE BE SO FORGETFUL?  
He—"What month is it in which it is unlucky to be married?"  
She—"Goodness me!" What a poor memory you have, my dear."

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 711, Honolulu, H. I., King and Hotel Bts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 411 Fort St.

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CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Kalahele, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Freight and passengers for all island ports.

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In Honolulu and he will send you full particulars.

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In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.



# THE NEGRO QUESTION

## The South Wants to Eliminate It.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Bankhead of Alabama says that if the negro question can be eliminated, the Republican party may become strong in the South.

"I am a Democrat and in voting the Democratic ticket vote my sentiments," he said to a Star reporter today, "but I know that there are many men of wealth and social and business prominence in the South who affiliate with the Democratic party under protest. There has been a wonderful industrial development in Alabama and many of the wealthy and prominent men engaged in business enterprises are at heart Republicans, and if conditions were such as to admit of it would vote with the Republican party. As long as the negro is in politics, however, they cannot do so. They have to ignore every other consideration in politics when confronted with the danger of negro domination.

"I feel no hesitation in saying that if the negro question is eliminated some of the most prominent men in Alabama will associate themselves with the Republican party, and as a Democrat I say that it would be better for the South and for the whole country if conditions were such as to admit of every man voting his sentiments on great questions of public policy without being held in bondage by a disturbing local condition. With the negro out of politics, I believe the time would come when Alabama would be divided between two great parties of nearly equal strength and that elections would be determined there by the candidates and the issues of the hour. This cannot be as long as the negro question remains unsettled. That question renders it impossible for many who are prominent in business affairs, progressive and respected in the community—some of the best men we have—who are in sympathy with Republican policies from acting with that party.

"If this obstacle were removed, it would conduce to the welfare of the whole country, as well as of the South, giving the South a freedom of thought and action, magnifying its influence in public affairs, while giving to the Republic the advantage of the co-operation of all those who believe in its policies. If the elimination of the negro question results in the Republicans dominating anywhere in the South through the expression of the sentiments of intelligent voters, we will have no reason to complain, but as long as the negro is in politics, the men who are now voting the Democratic ticket under protest will continue to vote it."

## THE OREGON HERE.

AS THE sun rose on Decoration Day the famous United States battleship Oregon, Capt. Charles M. Thomas, commanding, was sighted off port. Early in the morning she dropped her anchor off the harbor and saluted Uncle Sam's new Territory, her guns booming across the harbor and echoing in the hills.

Great and powerful, wicked looking and impressive, bristling with guns and a swarm of little guns, pointing in all directions, with her long homeward-bound pennant floating gracefully from her mast of steel, she indeed presented a spectacle to swell the hearts of all who call the Stars and Stripes their flag.

If there be an American who needs his patriotism revived, let him go aboard the floating guardian of American shores which lies at the gateway of the Paradise of the Pacific and be shown over the wonderful battleship by some of the gallant and obliging officers whose every word concerning the Oregon is a word of praise and affection. Let him explore the mighty ship of war from her fighting top to her double bottom, from her stern to her prow, gazing at the turrets where the big guns are protected; her engines, powerful affairs, which work like a watch; her every part and all her intricate mechanism, listening the while to the stories told by her officers and men. He will be saturated with a strong appreciation of the greatness of the immense machine, and will realize something, almost unconsciously, of what it all stands for. He will think that he is an American, and at the same time feel something of the fascination of war.

To listen to the talk of the gunner's mate, for example, it would seem almost a privilege to die on one of the cruel, steel monsters which can belch forth death and destruction at the delicate touch of the captain of the gun. The Oregon, which performed the remarkable feat of steaming from California to the West Indies in fifty-seven days, is a sister ship of the Indiana and Massachusetts, and a ship whose superior in battery power and armor protection does not float today. She is justly termed a bulwark of the sea. Pursuant to the traditional American policy of building ships better armed, class for class, than corresponding foreign vessels, the Oregon, like her two sisters, was given a battery of terrific force. It comprises four huge 12-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch, besides a swarm of small rapid-fire guns. These guns are arranged, too, so that they command a wide range, and can be concentrated on more points than the guns of any other battleship.

A single discharge from all her weapons hurls more than three tons of metal. Speed had to be sacrificed in order to secure this enormous battery power, and also the heavy armor protection. In spite of this the Oregon managed to maintain the very respectable gait of thirteen knots during her 13,000-mile jaunt around South America, a few years ago.

She was the first United States battleship of modern build to cross the equator. Her performance at Santiago on July 3, 1898, was one of the most remarkable events of which the war was productive.

shipping great seas forward. She does not rise on the seas as might a passenger steamship, but cuts through the great waves of water, her forward deck being flooded.

The majority of the men aboard the battleship (her complement is 250) are "short-timers" on their way home. In fact, there are only about ten or a dozen men on board the ship who have any length of time yet to serve in the navy. Just before the Oregon sailed from Yokohama all of her long-timer men were transferred to other vessels, while all "short-timers" from other vessels were placed on the Oregon, that they might be taken home and receive their discharge.

An Advertiser reporter went aboard the Oregon yesterday afternoon. Captain Thomas was seen in his splendidly appointed apartments aft. He is a man with a most attractive disposition, affable, obliging, thoroughly informed, and a commander in every sense of the word. He was assigned to the Oregon on the 7th of April, having previous to that date been in command of the Brooklyn. In the last two years Captain Thomas has commanded four men-of-war, the Lancaster, the Baltimore, the Brooklyn, and the Oregon. He has been to Honolulu before, and has many friends in this port.

In 1885 Captain Thomas was here as executive officer of the Hartford. Kalaupapa was King at that time. Ten years later the captain was here in command of the Bennington. After arriving at San Francisco, for which port the Oregon will sail hence in a few days, she will go to Bremerton, to go on the drydock for repairs. She is wounded. She has yet to be made whole after going on the rocks in the Straits of Pechili.

Captain Thomas at first intended bringing the Oregon into the harbor and putting her alongside of one of the Navy wharves. He decided, however, it would not be wise to run the risk of taking the great ship through the channel. The Oregon is 62 feet beam, and the channel is only about 180 feet wide in its widest part. She is doing so after very easily. She is showing something like a watermelon seed, and is apt to go off a little too much to one side or the other to run any risks in a narrow channel.

Captain Thomas does not yet know where he will go after arriving at San Francisco. He has applied for duty aboard the receiving ship Washburn, at the Great Harbor, however, and it is possible that he may be assigned to that vessel.

Captain's Writer Bennett, who has been with the Oregon since she left New York, kindly furnished the reporter with the names of the places visited by the Oregon since she left New York.

The Oregon sailed from New York on October 12, 1898; arrived at Bahia, Brazil, October 31; sailed thence November 8; arrived at Rio de Janeiro, November 11; thence, November 19; arrived, Point Arenas, December 1; thence, December 10; arrived Valparaiso, December 17; thence, December 20; arrived Callao, Peru, December 26; thence, January 11, 1899; arrived Callao, Peru, January 11; thence, January 17; arrived Honolulu, February 5; thence, February 20; arrived Guam, March 10; thence, March 11; arrived Manila, March 18; thence, June 11; arrived Lingayen, June 12; thence, July 1; arrived Manila, July 4; thence, August 22; arrived Manila, August 24; thence, October 3; arrived Manila, October 5; thence, October 7; arrived Hongkong, October 10; thence, November 6; arrived Lingayen, November 8; thence, November 25; arrived Vigan, same day; thence, November 28; arrived Manila, November 30; thence, December 9; arrived Subig Bay, December 10; thence, December 12; arrived Manila, same day; thence, February 20; thence, May 7; arrived Kobe, May 8; thence, May 20; arrived Nagasaki, May 22; thence, May 28; arrived Hongkong, May 31; thence, June 23; wrecked on rocks near Howky Light, Straits of Pechili, June 28; off the reef, July 12; arrived Kure, July 17; thence, August 29; arrived Nagasaki, August 30; thence, September 3; arrived Shanghai, September 9; thence, February 19, 1901; arrived Hongkong, February 22; thence, April 13; arrived Shanghai, April 15; thence, May 5; arrived Yokohama, May 11; thence, May 16; arrived Honolulu yesterday.

Since she sailed from New York the Oregon has traveled over forty thousand miles.

Captain's Writer Bennett tells an interesting story in connection with the Oregon going on the rocks in the Straits of Pechili. The story has been published all over the world, but not quite in the way told by Bennett.

While the Oregon was on the rocks, a Chinese cruiser was sighted. She was being chased by a Russian man-of-war. Captain Wilde, who then commanded the Oregon, sent one of his officers aboard the Chinese cruiser and the American flag was hoisted, the cruiser being placed under the protection of the United States. Shortly afterwards the Russian approached, and the captain of the Russian vessel went aboard the Oregon and informed Captain Wilde that the Chinese ship was his. Captain Wilde, although the Oregon was on the rocks, informed the Russian that if he sent a boat near the Chinese he, Captain Wilde of the United States battleship Oregon, would blow him, the Russian man-of-war, out of the water. The Russian captain went aboard his vessel and steamed away.

When Captain Thomas was asked concerning the affair he laughed and said that Captain Wilde had not used quite such free and easy language, although what Captain Wilde did say, diplomatically as his speech was worded, amounted to the same thing. Captain Wilde said that the Chinese vessel was under the protection of the American flag and he was responsible for her safety.

Bennett, who swears by the Oregon, tells also how, when the battleship got off the rocks and the tow-line of another vessel pulled while the Oregon was being pulled along, the Oregon, with a great hole in her bottom, started up her engines and went ahead under her own steam at the rate of thirteen knots an hour.

Bennett showed the Advertiser reporter all over the vessel, introducing J. Raymond Rose and DeVal, gunner's mates, who, in turn, exhibited with great pride the guns, telling all about them and how they worked, speaking of them in tones of affection. "She" it was all the time. A gun is "she" to the gunner, although the indifferent might term her "she" works.

Anything made by the hand of man for which man forms an affection is invariably "she."

J. S. Pollock, engineer's yeoman, exhibited the engines. His pride can only be understood by one who goes with him through the engine rooms and listens to how "she" works.

Mrs. Smarte refers to the light she leaves for Mr. S. when she goes to bed as a "tomstone," as it is put up for her late husband.

## WANTS THE YANKEE HEN

German Fowls Are Derelict in Their Duty Kaiser Sends Here.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Through unofficial sources the interesting fact has been learned here that Emperor William recently sent to this country a trusted agent to study carefully and report on the character and habits of the American hen, with the view of introducing into German barnyards a strain of new blood for the improvement of the native fowls. This development has led to the discovery that the hens of the Fatherland for the last few years constantly have been growing derelict in duty in the important matter of laying eggs, and that as a consequence Germany not only is threatened with an egg famine, but also that the ultimate result of the present tendency of gallinaceous affairs will be extinction, unless something is done to arrest the forces of decay that have seized on the German hen. Accordingly, the Kaiser's agent, Count Von Luckler of Silesia, is now preparing an extensive report of his observations of the American hen, particularly as to the diet and habits, which he perceives to conduce to her remarkable fecundity. The Count spent three or four months in this country in the prosecution of his mission, and only recently returned to Germany. While here he traversed extensively the farming regions of New York and New Jersey, whence the main portion of the egg and chicken supplies of the metropolis comes, and also visited a farm in Ohio, whose owner makes a specialty of "raising" eggs. It is said that his observations at this Ohio farm convinced Count Von Luckler of the unquestionable superiority of the American hen over her cackling and decadent sister in Germany, as nothing else did that he saw in the United States.

To give early demonstration of the truth of his contention, the Count carried back to the Kaiser's domain several scores of the finest specimens of American hens obtainable. He will cross the American breeds with the German stock, in the confident expectation of securing results that will prove the correctness of his theory, and at the same time be so entirely satisfactory to Emperor William that he will no longer have cause to despair of his soldiers and other faithful subjects being able to eat German instead of foreign eggs, which not only cost more, but are not so enjoyable to the German palate. In Count Von Luckler's experiment is successful, it is expected that there will be an immediate demand in Germany for American hens, and by the process of wholesale crossing of American with the native fowl, it is believed, the Kaiser before long can boast of having in his realm that great desideratum, a perfect hen, one that does more laying and less cackling and that produces at least one egg a day.

Count Von Luckler is prominent in the industrial and economic affairs of Germany, and his word on all agricultural topics carries weight in the Fatherland. It is, therefore, confidently believed that when he issues his forthcoming treatise on the subject of hens and egg production, one more barrier that stands in the way of free commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States will soon be broken down. It is said that the Kaiser's subjects at this time have stiff and unyielding a prejudice against the American barnyard fowl as they have against the American hawk. The prediction is in Washington that Count Von Luckler's diagnosis of the egg situation in this country and the application of the remedy he proposes, will do much in the way of bringing about a better understanding, and that what the arts of diplomacy and threats of fierce commercial war and reprisals have failed to secure, will be accomplished by the docile and beautiful American hen. Count Von Luckler's report is being awaited with keen interest by the Agricultural Department of this Government, and it is said that the American Consul-General at Berlin has been instructed to get an advance copy of the report, if possible, in order that American chicken-farmers can be prepared to take early advantage of the rise that will be almost certain to occur in the domestic market when the German people become convinced of the superior quality and fecundity of our hen.

## Mr. Pearson to Judge Humphreys

The First Circuit Court, on Tuesday, in trying of my affidavit regarding the proposition of one John W. Smith, to pack the jury which would try the Walter G. Smith case, saw fit to censure me in open court, assuming that the matter contained in said affidavit had been withheld from the proper authorities until published in the Advertiser of May 27th.

In its remarks the Court stated that it was the bounden duty of that citizen to report the matter at once to the Court, to the Grand Jury or to the Attorney General, implying thereby that it was optional on the part of said citizen as to which authority he would make such report.

Now as a matter of fact, at the earliest possible moment after the proposition was made by this bailiff, I reported it to the attorney for this company and to the president of the company and they placed the matter before the Attorney General.

What the Attorney General or the Grand Jury does is none of my affair. What the publication has accomplished is to compel Judge Humphreys to discharge his jury-packing confederate, even though the Judge declared he would not do it.

I submit to the public, the question, who has best fulfilled his duty—that citizen who, according to the specifications has promptly and properly given his information, or that Judge who in open court censures him without knowing or caring whether or not the matter in question had been reported, and who defied public opinion and decency until he was smoked out?

A. W. PEARSON.

General Fitz John Porter, a Civil War veteran, is very ill in Morrisstown, N. J.

## OF CURRENT INTEREST.

### "General Events in 1898"

A copy of the Boston Almanac for 1899 contains some amusing information, some of which, selected at random, is as follows:

Miss Mary Clark of Medway, on passing through a pasture, was attacked by a young booby, with tremendous fury. She barely escaped with her life, having had her clothes literally torn off. It was supposed that the red dress she had on was the sole cause of exciting the rage of the animal.

London is said to contain 30,000 thieves, 20,000 beggars and 10,000 professional gamblers.

As two black men were crawling about near Medford, Del., lightning struck the scythe of the farmer, glanced off, and instantly killed the other.

Two young men went into the river at Castle Green, N. Y., to swim, and at the very moment they leaped into the water a salute was fired from some heavy pieces of cannon, which were contiguous. They remained under the water for some seconds, and on rising to the surface were observed to act in so fantastic a manner that it was evident something of an unusual nature had happened to them. A boat was, therefore, immediately procured, and on their being taken out of the water and brought to the shore it was found that both of them had lost their senses; and so totally and entirely as to be unable to give any explanation of how they had been affected or what sensations they felt at the moment.

### Big Demand for Ashmead's Wood.

Henry B. Ashmead, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Union League, is like Count Tolstoi, in that he chops wood for exercise. He has in the cellar of his house a stout sawhorse, a two-handed wood saw, and an excellent ax, and for an hour or two every day he chops wood into neat logs that he piles against the walls with mathematical precision. E. T. Dobbins, another member of the Union League, is very anxious to buy some of Mr. Ashmead's wood. He offers as much as \$25 a cord for it. "Have you got that wood ready for me yet?" he asks to his old friend, whenever he meets him in the halls of the clubhouse. "What price are you offering now?" Mr. Ashmead returns. "I'll give you \$25 a cord," says Mr. Dobbins. "It's not enough," answers the athletic sawyer, and goes on his way with a loud laugh. This joke between the two men has become widely known at the club, and two or three times a day now some one approaches Mr. Ashmead with a bid for wood.

### Advantageous in the End

"The destruction of the city of Jacksonville is most lamentable, but it will undoubtedly prove in one way an advantage," observed a Florida man, now on a northern trip, a day or two ago. "It will, or at least ought to, insure the construction of modern buildings there. I was in Jacksonville just one week ago. The best hotel there was of wood, and built many years ago to accommodate tourists who came South in the winter. It was not a hotel worthy of these modern times of a city of that size. From the standpoint of the material growth of Jacksonville the sweeping away of so many wooden structures will mark an era for a more beautiful city."

### Real Odd Coincidence.

Living representatives of four generations of one family are not very uncommon in the United States, but living representations of four generations who all have the same birthday anniversary are surely not frequently met with. "Rh" is said to be true of the family of Mrs. Edith Ford, who resides on a farm near Greensburg, Ind. She is the great-grandmother, was born in Scott county, Ky., and is now eighty-six years old. Her husband died about ten years ago. Her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Strawback, is fifty-six years old; she next representative of the family is thirty-six years old, and the fourth member is three years old. Their birthdays all fall on July 9.

### Ten Greatest Cities of the World.

The populations of the largest cities in the world according to the latest figures, are as follows:

London	(1901)	4,526,031
New York	(1900)	3,437,292
Paris	(1896)	2,536,534
Berlin	(1901)	1,884,151
Chicago	(1900)	1,698,575
Canton, China	(1900)	1,600,000
Tokio	(1893)	1,452,564
Mann	(1891)	1,364,545
Philadelphia	(1900)	1,293,997
St. Petersburg	(1897)	1,267,023

### "Dry" Sundays in New Orleans.

"New Orleans is undergoing a convulsion of reform, so severe that the sale of cigars is not allowed on Sunday," said a northern man just back from the Crescent City the other day. "The drug stores are allowed to keep their medicines, but they can't dispense medicines and other articles usually kept at such places, they can sell neither cigars nor liquors. This strikes a northerner as all the more eccentric because we all gather the impression that New Orleans is a very cosmopolitan city, and so it is in nearly all other particulars."

### The "Peanut King's" Start.

F. W. Mills as a "peanut king" has had an interesting career. He began life as a peanut vender on a train. When only twelve years old he had contracts with several railroads running out of Chicago for the exclusive right to sell peanuts on the trains. This lad of twelve had grown men in his employ. Mills, the peanut vender, is now employer of more than 600 men. He is manager of a company that makes and sells machines, which supply salted peanuts.

### Would Be a Young Consul General.

B. D. Woodward, who is spoken of as a probable candidate for the United States consul generalship at Paris, is only thirty-three years old. He took his degree at the Sorbonne, in Paris, at the age of seventeen, and graduated from Columbia, where he is now professor of modern languages. He is also one of the few Americans who have received diplomas as bachelors of letters and science from the University of Paris.

### Great Scottish Schools Hard Up.

The four great Scottish universities are in a very bad way financially. All of them are appealing for funds, and it is said that some of them need \$100,000 to bring them up to the level of modern requirements.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 26, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK	CAPITAL	VAL	PR	ASK
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS				
Bank of Hawaii	1,000,000	100	100	100
Commercial Bank	1,000,000	100	100	100
First National Bank	1,000,000	100	100	100
Union Bank	1,000,000	100	100	100
SUGAR				
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Maui Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Kauai Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Waikiki Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
MILK				
Maui Milk Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Kauai Milk Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Waikiki Milk Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
RUBBER				
Hawaiian Rubber Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Maui Rubber Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Kauai Rubber Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Waikiki Rubber Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	TIME	MOON	SUN	MOON	SUN
May 26	12:15	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
May 27	12:15	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
May 28	12:15	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
May 29	12:15	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
May 30	12:15	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
May 31	12:15	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

## AGE NO BAR.

### It Does Not Enter Into the Question

You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both. A babe with weak kidneys has backache. A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache. That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man. That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it. They couldn't cure a simple case of colic. If your back aches, try them. Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## UNLOOKED FOR.

Re—"There's one thing I am glad of. If anything should happen to me my wife's father would always take care of her."

She—"But suppose something should happen to your wife's father?"

Primus—"What! you just from a visit to Miss Dawson?"

Secundus—"Yes. Why?"

Primus—"Why, I rang there ten minutes ago and that new English butler told me she was out."

Secundus—"You, greenhorn! You should have tipped him before you asked."

## J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with a gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

## The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with a gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

## Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

## Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

## Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

## Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

## Furniture Coverings

Trimming to match.

## Upholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

## J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES, whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Bore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit orders to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 cents each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is suitable to give a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By A. J. CHASE, M.D., and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH IT IS NOT GENUINE.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
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# SMITH CASE FOR GEAR

## Humphreys Says He Will Not Try It.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE third day set for the arraignment of Walter G. Smith fell yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The court room was well filled with people who expected to hear something drop, and with lawyers who are deeply interested in the pending case. Mr. Smith was accompanied by his attorneys, Messrs. Ballou, Kinney, Andrews and Hankey. Judge Hartwell refusing to practice before Judge Humphreys unless his client's rights were again imperiled. Among the lawyers present Tom Fitch occupied a prominent seat. Outside in the hall Bailiff Lewis rubbed in an atmosphere of gloom. Turk was absent. The proceedings began with the rising of Mr. Fitch, addressing the court and Mr. Smith, by the way, that looked as if it had been sitting up nights trying to figure out what had struck it.

Mr. Fitch. May it please your Honor, I ask the privilege of saying a few words in what, were it before a legislative body, I should call a question of privilege, and I think it may be properly so considered in court.

I find in the Advertiser of yesterday morning—I have not been able to be here before and now bring the attention of the court to it—an affidavit made by Arthur W. Pearson, in which among other things he states that said Oscar Lewis—referring thereby to the bailiff of this court—accompanied by Turk, his former partner, called on me at my office. Lewis said to me that he had some information to give me on the dead end, and said that Tom Fitch had told him that the official—meaning Secretary Cooper and ex-Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, whose case was then pending before Judge Humphreys upon the charge of contempt—would be discharged by Humphreys next Tuesday on the grounds of hearsay evidence, but that said Judge would burn them up in his decision.

I do not know, of course, what Mr. Lewis may have said to Mr. Smith or how Mr. Smith may have interpreted what Mr. Lewis said to him, but I do know that neither—

The Court. Mr. Smith do you mean?

Does that affidavit say Mr. Smith?

Mr. Fitch. Mr. Pearson of the Advertiser. I had mixed Mr. Smith up in my mind with the Advertiser.

I do know that neither to Mr. Lewis, the bailiff of this court, nor to any other person at any time or place anywhere have I undertaken to state what the decision of this Court would be upon any question. It would be impossible that I should do such a thing. Of course, I do not know; I think likely I may have said this; it is altogether possible that I did say this; in fact, I remember that Mr. Lewis came to me while I was seated at this table; I don't know how long after the argument, whether it was the same day or the next day, and asked me how the case would go, and I made answer to him that I did not see how your Honor could decide any other way; the remark was made without thought, with no idea that any attempt would be made to make merchandise of it; that I did not see how your Honor could decide it any other way than to discharge the rule on the ground of the testimony being hearsay. In fact, I had said that elsewhere openly. In fact, I believe I said substantially that in the argument that I made here.

I was called upon by the Court to act as amicus curiae in the case, and I have never believed that the duties of that position called upon the person who filled it to do anything else than to advise the Court without reference to what he might suppose to be the views of the Court; but to advise the Court as to what he believes to be the law in the case. I said then, and I have said since, I have no hesitation in saying now, that I do not see how your Honor could decide the case in any other way than to discharge the rule on the ground that the parties had testified that the evidence brought to their knowledge was hearsay. I endeavored to discharge the duties of amicus curiae with fairness and certainly without malice, for I possess none and have none now in the case, nor did I say, nor could I have said since, that it was the intention of your Honor to burn them up alive. In fact, the two statements are inconsistent. If the Court discharges them on the ground that no law has been violated, I could not presume that the Court would take it upon itself to make any remarks that were other than appropriate to the occasion.

The matter may seem of small consequence, but I do not like to be placed upon anybody's statement or innuendo before the community or before the Court in the light of expressing opinions even—certainly in the light of stating from the basis of any knowledge what the decision of the Court would be. I have never, as your Honor knows, had any conversation with you directly or indirectly on this subject, or said anything to you about it except what I have said in open court. It would be improper for me to do that as it would be for your Honor to listen to it, if you would listen to it, as I know you would not.

There are other matters in this affidavit which are perhaps more the business of the Attorney General than they are of mine, relating to an attempt to the bailiff to sell what he did not have and could not get if he did that to Mr. Smith—a verdict of acquittal from a jury to be picked for that purpose. I thank your Honor for having given me your attention on this matter to set myself right, as I have stated.

The Court. The Court is very much obliged to Colonel Fitch for having called its attention to so much of the matter set forth in the alleged affidavit as reflects upon the Court and as reflects upon Colonel Fitch.

The Court never at any time had any conversation, as Colonel Fitch has stated, with him with reference to his duties as amicus curiae in the matter of J. A. McCandless and in the matter of J. P. Dole, except a conversation of the most formal character in which the Court indicated to this amicus curiae the points which it thought were involved

and the arguments which it thought like to be urged at the bar, so that he might properly prepare himself for presenting them in the Court. These points were not assigned upon by the Court, but they were assigned upon by the Court, and the Court, in its decision, followed them in their various ramifications. As before stated, the conversation was of the most informal character, not extending for a period of time exceeding perhaps five minutes, and I think it was only one conversation with Mr. Thompson, one of the amicus curiae, and some conversation with Colonel Fitch, but it is now under the impression that it had only one conversation with each of these gentlemen. Possibly there were two conversations with Colonel Fitch, but those conversations were of the most formal character and were not at all private in their nature.

As to the other matters set forth in the affidavit and to which my attention has been unofficially called, I desire to say that it appears from the affidavit that the alleged offer of Bailiff Lewis to corrupt himself in the interests of one who stands indicted in this court, is alleged to have been made on May 23d. If that offer was made—if the offer was made to the bailiff of this court on May 23d to any reputable citizen in this community, it was the bounden duty of that citizen, bound by all the obligations and by all the ties of civil duty, to report that matter at once either to the Court or to the Grand Jury or to the Attorney General, in order that it might be taken in hand.

Instead of that, the affidavit was put in pickle, apparently, behind until the 27th day of May, when it was published among other attacks upon the Court.

Now, no matter what a man's character and position and standing may be in this community in the estimation of some of it, any considerable portion of it, or in the estimation of all of it, this Court, in the discharge of its duties, cannot act upon a copy of an affidavit customary to invoke the process of courts of justice by publications in the public prints. There is no affidavit before this Court; there is no complaint before this Court. The Court's attention has now been officially called, not so much to the alleged corruption of its bailiff, his willingness to corrupt himself and corrupt other officials of the court, as to certain matters of privilege in the affidavit which concerned Colonel Fitch alone, and which, of course, concerned the Court. The Court cannot issue any rule to show cause upon that document. It purports to be a copy—a published copy of an affidavit. A proceeding to call a man to account upon a copy of an affidavit in a matter involving his integrity and his honor, would be an unheard-of proceeding. As before stated, this Court is open and the Grand Jury is in session. If any citizen has any complaint to make against any official of this Court, that complaint will be received and will be promptly and fairly considered and acted upon. But the Court will not call upon any of its officers, whatever may be the opinion of this community of those officers of this Court will not call any of its officers to account, nor would it call any citizen in this community to account upon street rumors or upon published statements made against him in the press of the City.

We have not yet arrived at that condition of the administration of penal justice where we invoke the process of the courts and put men upon trial where their property, or their liberty, or their honor is involved, on the mere ipse dixit or accusation of some one published in a newspaper.

Now it would seem that if a proposition were made to any man who had in his breast one spark of honor or manhood or courage, to have him for a consideration corrupt an official of a court of justice, that that man would immediately report it to the Grand Jury, that he would report it to the Attorney General, that he would report it to the courts.

From the showing made in this case, as before stated, it appears that this offer was made on May 23d, and for some reason it was buried, put in pickle until May 27th, when it was published among other assaults upon the Court.

The Court does not feel that it is a matter that it can notice or which it should notice in the manner in which it is presented; the Court accordingly dismisses it from its consideration.

The Court. There are some arrangements set for today, Mr. Attorney General.

Mr. Cathcart. If the Court please, there are four arrangements set for this morning. I believe the first, if the Court please, is the Territory of Hawaii against Walter G. Smith, indictment for perjury.

Mr. Ballou. If the Court please—

The Court. Mr. Ballou, you were on last Saturday sentenced to be imprisoned by this Court as and for an open and flagrant contempt of this Court, for the period of thirty days. The Court has been unofficially informed from reading the newspapers that you were immediately paroled by the Executive of this Territory. The Court is bound to take judicial notice of its own records. Those records show that you were to be imprisoned for thirty days. This Court cannot take judicial notice of a pardon; it is a private document which concerns almost entirely the individual who receives it. If you have a pardon and produce it at the bar of this court, you will be recognized and heard here, but until that is done you will not, sir.

Mr. Ballou. I was under the impression that the Court took judicial notice of acts of the Executive.

The Court. I have examined the matter and find it to be a private document and that it must be pleaded, and the Court does not take judicial notice of it.

Mr. Hankey. If the Court please, I ask that the firm of Andrews, Peters & Andrade and Frederick W. Hankey be entered as attorneys for the defendant.

The Court. It is so ordered.

Mr. Hankey. We were called into this case only late last evening. The incidents of the last few days, which it is unnecessary to refer to, only so far as the remark this morning excluding previous counsel from the case at this time, I would suggest has placed counsel just exactly in a peculiar position, not having had opportunity to confer with our client or to ascertain upon what grounds this action was to be met primarily. I applied from what has occurred that either in the matters of motion, demurrer or plea that it might be likely that this Court would not assume to pass upon an essential right of the defendant.

The charge in its nature is a grave and serious one, and counsel should at every stage representing the defendant consider in what manner his legal defense should be presented; and counsel whose appearance is entered feel that they ought to have a little further time before deciding in what manner to meet this indictment. In view of that and that there can be no injustice done the Territory, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, I ask that the arraignment be postponed for another day.

The Court. Has the Attorney General any objection to the order?

Mr. Cathcart. No objection, if the Court please.

The Court. What day will you have, Mr. Hankey?

Mr. Hankey. I am engaged in a case in Court, and I would suggest that after tomorrow morning.

The Court. That would be Friday morning. Is that agreeable to the Attorney General?

Mr. Cathcart. No objection, your Honor.

The Court. The Court again avails itself of this opportunity to say that it will not under any circumstances which it might avoid, try this case or any issue in the case which may be presented to this Court for determination. As clearly and unequivocally as it was possible for the Court to do so, it has heretofore announced a similar determination. It reiterates what it has before said.

The Court is informed that Judge Gear left San Francisco on the 24th of this month and that he will arrive in Honolulu within a few days. Directly upon his arrival this case will be assigned to him for consideration and with action as may be presented in the case. The matter may now stand over formally until Friday morning—10 o'clock Friday morning. The term expires by limitation Saturday, but the term will be extended for twelve days. Under the statute the Court is authorized to extend the term for twelve working-days, and that order will be made Saturday.

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

OSCAR LEWIS, BAILIFF IN THE COURT OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS, had his case as such brought to a sudden termination yesterday afternoon. He is no longer the additional bailiff in the court to which he owed his appointment. Lewis, who gained favor in the eyes of Judge Humphreys and was appointed to the responsible and honorable position, "resigned" his office, and the "resignation" was promptly accepted by the Judge.

The "resignation" came after the summoning of the bailiff to appear before the Grand Jury, together with his pal, Frank Turk. Lewis was charged by A. W. Pearson, manager of the Advertiser, with having approached the latter with a proposition to pack the next petit jury which would try Walter G. Smith. The offer was made known to the public in Monday's Advertiser through the sworn affidavit of Manager Pearson, and was partially alluded to in Humphreys' court yesterday when "Colonel" Fitch, whose name is mentioned in the affidavit, arose in court and denied any connection with Lewis and his jury-packing proposition. Lewis was not in the court while the discussion was going on, but remained in the hallway, an eager listener.

Judge Humphreys during the day requested Lewis to resign his commission, which he did in the following note:

Honolulu, Haw. Ter., May 28, 1901.

To Hon. A. S. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Ter. of Hawaii:

I, the undersigned, do hereby tender my resignation as bailiff of said above named court. Respectfully,

O. CHAS. LEWIS.

Judge Humphreys promptly wrote the following at the bottom of the note:

This resignation is accepted to take effect at once.

A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge.

May 28, 1901.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Some little time ago rumor went the rounds of the House lobby that the members would not attempt to do any serious business until after the return of Representative Beckley from his visit to President McKinley. It is now evident that the rumor was correct. The Home Rulers undoubtedly are expecting great results from the handling in of the various papers and documents entrusted to the charge of their committeeman.

Yesterday the Home Ruler party came out flat-footed and announced and carried through an adjournment for three days, at which period Mr. Emmelhuth announced that Mr. Beckley would have returned.

The Republican members have for some time past showed their discontent at the half-hearted way in which the Home Rulers were doing the committee work. Members of Emmelhuth's committee have complained that that gentleman was not only recreant in calling meetings, but often than not, did not himself appear in his capacity of chairman. "Mr. Emmelhuth's time," said one Representative yesterday, "has been taken up so much in writing letters to the papers, that he has had none for committee work, and it looks as if he did not want any."

The session has achieved practically nothing; indeed the Republican members have lately taken to making only a perfunctory visit to the House of Representatives, and then going about their long-delayed business, so monotonous have the sessions been of late. With the Home Ruler members it is different; they have little or no business to attend to, and while they sit as legislators they achieve importance in the eyes of their constituents and themselves, besides having the pleasant knowledge that their crass ignorance and laziness is a constant thorn in the flesh of their fellow members of the opposite party and the taxpayers generally.

Monsarrat, in a sarcastic resolution, forced the hand of the majority yesterday morning, probably only by a few minutes, however, as the letters produced showed that the Home Rulers intended adjournment anyhow, and intended to state their reasons plainly. Monsarrat's resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, this extra session of the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has been in session for sixteen days, and nothing has been accomplished;

"Whereas, for some reason, the members of this honorable body, do not seem inclined to pass the Appropriation bill at the present time; and,

"Whereas, the \$30,000 appropriated for the expenses of the extra session is about exhausted, and in order to save expense, be it

"Resolved, That this House, the Senate concurring, adjourn until the 8th day of June, 1901."

The resolution raised a storm of discussion, Mokekau asking to adjourn until the 12th, as his brain needed relief from the overwhelming exertions entailed by his conscientious course of always "wanting to know, you know."

Mokekau occupies a peculiar position

with his party; he is a flagrant example of a better and yet is invariably admitted to all the private councils of the Home Rulers.

Emmelhuth then disclosed the hidden hand by saying that there was to be a long adjournment as three days would be ample.

Emmelhuth corroborated the statement that three days was sufficient, adding that he had a letter with him from Beckley saying that the latter would be back by the 30th.

Then Dickey, who has waited many hours waiting for Emmelhuth to show up at committee meetings, got mad, and voiced the sentiments that he and the rest of the minority have been expressing for some time.

"It is plain to be seen," said Dickey, "that this House has determined not to do a stroke of work until Beckley comes back. Can't the machinery of this House move without Beckley? You people sit him away and now you don't care to get along without him. Suppose Beckley extended his tour as he spoke of doing? Suppose he went to the East of Europe? The whole Territory would not be made to suffer because Beckley happens to be away."

To save further trouble, Monsarrat withdrew his statement. The Home Rulers have been educated of late in satire and can now dimly see and derisively resent its appearance.

The letter referred to by Emmelhuth was read by the Speaker and was as follows:

Hon. J. A. Adams, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Four special committee to whom was delegated the presentation of House resolution extending the greetings of Hawaii to the President on his Western tour and inviting him to further extend the same to the Islands, beg leave to report that the same has been duly presented.

Also as per wording of said resolution other matters, documents and papers given me and duly enumerated in said resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BECKLEY, Delegate from the House.

Occidental Hotel, S. F., Cal., May 21, 1901.

Maheo, regardless of the lack of funds, asked to have all the committee reports printed, but his motion was defeated. He then asked that the Public Health Committee report be printed and also adopted.

At this Gillilan got mad. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I am a member of that committee, and the other day Dr. Cooper asked me when the committee was coming around for investigation. This report may be signed by residents of Palama, but as to a sensible man signing it, that is another proposition. I credit the Home Rulers with more sense than that, and thought that they would at least show common decency towards the heads of departments. When the executive officer and the sanitary officers are stricken from the salary list, what can such a report be worth? Here they have gone to work and stricken out the doctors and raised the wages of the notorious excavator tenders. I am in favor of having this report printed and published in every paper in the country. It will show up things just as they are."

Emmelhuth stated it as his opinion that the Health bill was lacking in practicability; that there was no one in authority, no executive officer; that the bill contained no safeguards for the preservation of the public health, and that money spent under such conditions on the provisions of the bill would inaugurate might as well be dumped into the sea.

Dickey then moved that the bill be returned to confer with the Board of Health upon its provisions.

The motion was lost and the House adjourned for three days or until Beckley's expected return on the 30th.

Representative Emmelhuth, who is popularly supposed to have contributed largely towards the filling up of Beckley's scrip for the journey, has received two letters from that gentleman in which the latter writes that Colonel Parker, Delegate Wilcox and himself were all successful in obtaining an interview with President McKinley. Beckley indeed having had the honor of an interview on two occasions, the 15th and the 21st insts.

Colonel Parker presented the President with the documents with which he was entrusted, but the date of his return to Hawaii was not obtained. Delegate Wilcox left for Washington on the 20th.

In Mr. Beckley's opinion, the President will remain for several weeks in California on account of the precarious state of the health of Mrs. McKinley. Beckley announces his intention of returning to the Mariposa, which is due to arrive on the 30th, having apparently given up his former idea of a trip to the Pan-American Exposition.

Jonah Kumalae was excused for a week's absence in which to complete his honeymoon at Wailua. He was the recipient of a handsome wedding present from the Lower House, the presentation being made privately.

ORIENTAL NOTES.

A run on the Eighteenth Bank of Nankasaki has resulted in a suspension of loan advances.

An explosion occurred in a fuse factory at Shibata-cho, Kitano, Japan, in which four workmen were seriously burned.

The lower-lying portions of Tokyo have been flooded by the heavy rains.

The main line of the Sanyo railway, running between Kobe and Shimonoeki, is open for traffic and the trains have lowered the record of the Government line by two or three hours.

A human foot in a desiccated condition and supposed to be the foot of a foreign woman was discovered near the Oriental Hotel, Yokohama.

The Empress Dowager of China is reported as being extremely nervous of late and all threatening news and secret telegrams are being kept from her by the Grand Council.

Complaints are being made from Northern China of depredations committed by Indian troops.

An arsenal at Peking, tenanted by German soldiers, was the scene of an explosion in which several soldiers and one officer are reported killed.

The Anglican Mission in North China will make no claims whatever against the Chinese Government for loss of life or property.

Mrs. Hollingham, Mrs. Dronse and Miss Bourignon were presented with the Order of the Royal Red Cross (England) before a parade of the British garrison at Tien-Tsin.

The Japanese press discredits the attempts of Homer Lea, a Californian student who has spent some time in China and who is endeavoring to help the true interests of that empire by his influence with the progressives of the southern portion of the Celestial kingdom.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, N. Y.

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One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 (41) Sand Stone . . . . .	1.00	.75
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8 (13) Olive Green . . . . .	.60	.45
9 (11) Venetian Yellow . . . . .	.60	.45
10 (1) Pure Gray . . . . .	.60	.45
11 (3) Sage Green . . . . .	.60	.45
12 (OW) Pure White . . . . .	.60	.45
2 Five Gallon Tins of Barn and Roof Paint and 2.75 per gallon.		

## Also, Prepared Carriage Paints.

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 Lemon Yellow . . . . .	1.00	.75
2 Wine . . . . .	1.00	.75
3 Vermillion . . . . .	1.00	.75
4 Coach Green . . . . .	1.00	.75
One Pt. Tins.		
4 Wine . . . . .	.50	.35
3 Coach Green . . . . .	.50	.35
2 Vermillion . . . . .	.50	.35
4 Lemon Yellow . . . . .	.50	.35

## Also, Aspinall's Genuine English Enamel for Furniture, Etc.

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
6 Sky Blue . . . . .	1.50	1.25
5 Pale Blue . . . . .	.50	.35
8 French Gray . . . . .	.50	.35
11 Flamingo . . . . .	.50	.35
6 Stone . . . . .	.50	.35
4 Turquoise . . . . .	.50	.35

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds . . . £1,915,000

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Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co  
OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks . . . . . 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies . . . . . 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks . . . . . 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks . . . . . 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies . . . . . 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks . . . . . 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.



## (Continued from page 77)

Mr. MAGNEN. Are we willing to vote for resolutions not in trend with our convictions? I believe that if Judge Humphreys is guilty of the charges made against him, he should be impeached, and driven out of the office of Judge. If he is correct and we can prove it—and we have got to prove it before we can put him out—you would not condemn a dog before he was proven guilty—and we are not to condemn Judge Humphreys until we can submit our evidence. He was, known long before he was promoted to the position he now holds. Despite them we had reputable members of the Bar who came forward and advocated him to the position he now holds, and he got the position, and now we propose to take it out of him. His was a black career. (Cries of "No! No! No!")

These are all matters that were published day after day in the Advertiser.

Dealing in all sorts of matters, unlawful

I can say before this association that I know many of these people who were granted licenses to practice law, and I can say that I have never drawn a common complaint before the District Court. Some of these licensed men, licensed to practice law, don't know the difference between a civil and a criminal case. Is that the proper kind of a judge to have? Is that justice? If a judge of this country were in an important case may be given to one of these men, and maybe by the action of that man, the man who really has the best suit, he not knowing any law, loses the case. A man, a client, may lose ten thousand dollars. I claim when a judge of this country is asked to take action, he ought not to be judge. We ought, as citizens, to protect our rights, and the rights of the people, and in order to do that we must ask for the removal of this man. Before Judge Humphreys was appointed, I signed my name to his application to be removed as judge of this country. I found out that at a late day, I found out that he was running two ways. He was judge, and also trying to run the Legislature. During the course of the situation I came down to the Senate one morning and I saw an editorial in the paper that said that the members of the Home Rule party stand up and move something exactly as I saw it in an article in the Republican. I know by hearsay that to Judge Humphreys' newspaper. He was running the whole thing. It was carried. I see now it was in order to get Mr. Smith out of the State. That was the way he was appointed by the judge, and the bailiff pick out the jury and show him the names of the men first. Then we find

SENATOR BROWN AGAIN.

Mr. Brown.—Before a vote is taken on this resolution it seems to me a good deal of stress has been laid on the proposition that the Bar Association, by the adoption of this resolution, is passing or trying Judge Humphreys without giving him a chance to defend himself. I do not take it that way. The first four "whereas" are the main ones, will you observe, and the judges. The last is: "Be it resolved that a committee of five members of this association be appointed to formulate charges against the said A. S. Humphreys, and to take depositions and statements of the members of this association and others, of and concerning the conduct and acts of the said A. S. Humphreys, and that said charges and depositions when so prepared be presented to the President and Attorney General of the United States by a member or members of this bar, to be appointed by said committee of five, and all expenses," etc. What is that but giving him a right to come before the committee and make his defense, if any he has. The assertion that we are prejudicing him and condemning him without a chance for a defense is not true.

Motion as presented by Robertson, submitted to vote and carried. In favor of 77, against 7.

A meeting of the Republican Territo-

"Resolved, that if any member of the executive committee should leave the Territory indefinitely, or should be unable from any cause to discharge the duties of his office, then and in that event the chairman of the executive committee shall request the executive committee of the district committee of the district from which such member was elected to select a member to act during the absence or disability aforesaid; and if said committee should fail to elect a member in ten days after such request, then the members of the executive committee in Honolulu shall fill the vacancy."

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George

## A VETERAN

Tells of a Thrilling Experience in the  
Civil War and How a News-  
paper Article Saved his  
Life.

recall incidents as thrilling as the cavalry charge in which the narrator of the following experience nearly lost his life, and, unfortunately, many of the

"This continued until about eight years ago, when I read in a newspaper of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking the pills, and soon found they were doing me good. In six months' time I was completely cured. The paralysis has not returned, and I never have the chills now. My general health is also better than when I began taking Pink Pills, for Pale People. I always keep them with me, and in the eight years that have passed since I first took them, I have never had occasion to call on a doctor.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many people, and good results have always followed their use."

Signed, WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1901.

JOHN L. BEALE,  
(Seal) Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. **Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town.**

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

**Pacific Mail Steamship Company.**  
**Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co**  
**and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.**

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

AMERICA MARU	JUNE	1	GALIC	MAY	2
PEKING	JUNE	11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE	1
GALIC	JUNE	21	CHUN	JUNE	1
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE	29	DORIC	JUNE	1
CHINA	JULY	6	NIPPON MARU	JULY	1
DORIC	JULY	16	PERU	JULY	1
NIPPON MARU	JULY	24	COPTIC	JULY	1
PERU	AUG.	1	AMERICA MARU	JULY	1
COPTIC	AUG.	9	PEKING	AUG.	1
AMERICA MARU	AUG.	17	GALIC	AUG.	1
PEKING	AUG.	24	HONGKONG MARU	AUG.	1
GALIC	SEPT.	11	CHINA	AUG.	1
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT.	11	PERU	SEPT.	1
CHINA	SEPT.	19	NIPPON MARU	SEPT.	1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

**WERE DOUBTFUL OF** abilities are that the whole trouble will be compromised outside of the court.

Trust Themselves in  
His Court.

A prominent attorney, speaking with reference to the proceedings of the Bar Association, stated that the presence of Judge Humphreys on the bench has had such a derogatory effect that important litigation which is and has been on the tapis, has been withheld from the courts because the parties interested did not believe their actions would be heard with fairness and impartiality.

Chief Justice McCreary cited an instance in which litigation involving nearly \$2,000,000 was about to have been brought before the Circuit Court last year, but on account of the actions of the presiding judge towards attorneys in general and his partisan attitude in the local case, the case was dropped, and the intending litigants had agreed to remain outside the pale of the court.

So certain were the interested parties that justice could not be had in Judge Humphreys' court by reason of his bias and prejudice toward certain classes of attorneys, that they agreed with his view that the matter is still awaiting settlement and the probability of its being heard in the future.

The commissioner of the Land Office in a decision lays down the principle that any occupied land is not subject to a forest lien land scrip location and that the question of whether the land involved is of mineral or non-mineral character is not material.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1900, which have just been issued, show that the decline of British agriculture pursues its steady course. The area under crops in Great Britain, which in 1870 occupied 5,548,000 acres, has fallen to 7,335,000 acres.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has made a contract with the Mexican Central Railroad to supply it with 150,000 tons of coal, the quantity to cover a period of months. The order is the largest single export contract ever booked in Alabama.

It is expected that Russia will soon be able to supply her own needs in coal, according to a consular report.

General De Wet has reentered the Transvaal with 29,000 men, and resumed active operations.

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Since the announcement a few weeks ago that J. Pierpont Morgan had arranged to buy the Leyland line of ocean steamships, there has been much speculation as to what he will do with his purchase. It is now the indication that the transaction was made in the interest of the Erie Railroad.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## DECORATION DAY.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 29.  
 F. A. O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the West.  
 Am. bk. Louisa, Halerow, 9 days from Newcastle.  
 Am. bk. Hooper, Salsbery, 11 days from Newcastle.  
 L. I. stmr. Hana, Peterson, from Kaula.  
 L. I. stmr. James, Lake, Tulett, from Kaula.  
 L. I. stmr. Wakaia, Pitts, from Kaula.  
 Sch. Laura Pike, from sea, in distress.  
 Thursday, May 30.  
 U. S. S. Oregon, Thomas, Yokohama, May 16, anchored at port.  
 W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 29.  
 O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Kinder, for the West.  
 O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.  
 W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.  
 W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Motouka ports.  
 W. stmr. Mokoli, Napala, for Kahulu.  
 W. sch. Golden Gate, Mason, for Kahulu.  
 L. I. stmr. Mikahala, for Kaula.  
 Wednesday, May 30.  
 O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.  
 Ger. stmr. Samoa, Spence, for Apia.  
 Br. bk. Highlands, Smith, for the Sound.  
 L. I. stmr. Neau, Wyman, for Kaula.  
 Thursday, May 31.  
 Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haeslop, for Maui.  
 Tug Fearless, Brokaw, towing the H. F. Glade.  
 W. stmr. Kaulani, Mitchell, for Hawaii.

The Kinau for Hilo.  
(From Wednesday's dolly.)

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, sailed for Hawaii and way ports yesterday about noon. In the evening the Lehua, Captain Bennett, got away for Motouka, going out of the channel as the Gaelic was coming in, and the Mokoli departed for Kahulu shortly afterwards, towing the schooner Golden Gate out. The following left for Hawaii and Maui ports on the Kinau: James Ewaliko, Mrs. J. Ewaliko, Richard Conrad, W. Lohmeyer, John Rose, John Bente, O. Gumprecht, Miss J. Richardson, Mrs. George Richardson, Mrs. E. O. White, Rev. D. Puhl, P. J. Bell, J. T. Nichols, George Nichols, W. Deacon, F. Mitchell, D. B. Macdonald, for Lahaina-Pang; P. M. McCann, Mrs. J. J. Newman, Miss M. Barry, Miss Hattie Paulani, for Kaula; Daniel Dart, J. Cooper, W. A. Wall, Miss L. G. Cameron, Miss Harriet L. Young, Mrs. J. O. Young, Miss H. L. Hempstead, Master A. H. Young, Miss C. G. Young, Carl Widemann and wife, F. L. P. Waterhouse, Mr. Abmi, for Maunaloa; C. Enos, Miss Ellen Butler, Mrs. Burdell and child, Mrs. J. Welch, J. A. Ahong, for Manukoa; Miss Hana Kekuewa, Miss G. Renton, E. P. Mable, Miss K. S. Wight, Mrs. J. Renton, Mrs. D. D. Bond, Bishop Gulistan, George Blake, John Hind and wife.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. J. K. Burkett left yesterday for a tour of inspection on Kauai, in connection with Board of Education work. He will be away about three weeks.  
 One of the Hawaiian soldiers of the National Guard, while marching back to the armory from the cemetery, was overcome by an epileptic fit, and had to be carried home in a hack.  
 The contracts for erecting the buildings of the Agricultural Experiment Station on Tantalus have been awarded by Jared Smith to Jorgen Jorgensen for \$3,900.  
 The baby of a Japanese couple living in the Maunaloa tenement on Queen street, fell from the second story to the ground on Monday, a distance of about twenty feet, but without any serious results.  
 Queen Liliuokalani leaves for Hilo next Tuesday on the Kinau.  
 Superintendent of Public Works Jas. H. Boyd has appointed William Huddy poundmaster at Kilauea, Hanalei, Kaula, vice Pili, deceased.  
 Frank Atherton leaves next Tuesday for the States. He will be married to Miss E. A. Simpson, at Chatham, Ohio, the middle of June. They will make an extended tour of the States before coming to Honolulu to reside.  
 Three hundred and ten fire claims have been filed to date with the Fire Claims Commission, amounting in all to \$382,602.26. Claimants filed 204 claims yesterday. The steady inpour of claims has not decreased in the least since the commission opened for business, and clerk Jacob M. Riggs is kept busy placing them on record.  
 The firm name of Theo. H. Davies & Co., of Liverpool, England, has been changed to that of Colin F. Jackson & Co., as shown by announcement made in circular form. Secretary of the local firm of Theo. H. Davies & Co. states that this change will have no effect on the firm of the name in Honolulu, which will continue under its present title.  
 President Arthur Maxson Smith, of Oahu College, received word by the Zealandia that President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, would arrive in Honolulu on June 5. The distinguished educator will be entertained during his stay here by Dr. Smith, at Punahou, and he will also deliver the commencement address at Oahu College, on June 24.  
 The initial sitting of the Fire Claims Commission yesterday was marked by an avalanche of claims which poured in to the amount of \$114,130.12. Sixty-seven claims in all were filed for record, and between 2,500 and 3,000 blanks were issued to intending claimants. At this rate the commission will have its hands full, and the chances are that the claims will amount in the aggregate to nearly \$1,000,000.  
 It is reported that if Hawaii is to send an exhibit to the South Carolina Exposition, Miss Rose Davidson, who is now meeting with much success at Buffalo, will be appointed commissioner. The Territory would be saved considerable transportation money by the appointment. It is said, however, that the Board of Education would rather have Miss Davidson return to Hawaii, as there is no one else who can fill her place in the office.

## DECORATION DAY.

At the cemetery a crowd awaited the arrival of the procession. Each of the men that make up the composition had pulled of Honolulu was represented, with the solitary exception of the Chinese. Hawaiian proud of their participation in the redemption of their country, adopted country, mingled with American citizens of various faiths, Japanese, men, women and children, the latter brightly tucked out in the garb of kimonos and the brightest of ribbons with their tiny mouths round in a "Gump's" bow, sat amid the graves and gloried in the sunshine and the breeze.  
 Every cross and monument was wreathed in lily, every mound bedded with blossoms, a striking emblem of the resurrection in the fresh and fragrant flowers strewn above the ashes of the dead. The perfume of the blossoms rose like incense in the still air, while the dainty gowns and careless, happy laughter of the young men and women gave the day a festive air that added rather than detracted from the time-honored ceremony of honoring the soldiers who died for universal liberty and the union of their country.  
 To many, if not most, of the newly-made Americans the lily cluster of graves gathered under the Stars and Stripes that drooped at half-mast from its pole, possesses little significance as yet. The day to them is a memorial day for their own dead until such time as the impressive ceremonies of the G. A. R. post shall have fully educated them to the significance of the procession and the tribute paid to the brave who fought for the emancipation from slavery of the world at large while winning the bloody battles of the war of the sixties.  
 Close to the plot where the Grand Army post inter its dead, chairs were grouped for the orators, the poet, and the distinguished visitors of the day. A few of the notables arrived early, the ground, and shortly after 3 o'clock the strains of a dead march sounded through the cemetery as the head of the procession wound between the gates.  
 Acting Governor Cooper and his attendant staff in full uniform, consisting of Colonel Soper, Adjutant General Kemakeke and Captain Hawes, with the Rev. Mr. Pearson, who gave the benediction in place of the Rev. Mr. Kincaid, absent at the funeral of one of his parishioners, preceded Mr. Thomas Fitch, orator of the day, to the chairs reserved for them. Several prominent officials were with the party, and many of the members of the Legislature and representative business men formed on two sides of a hollow square facing the graves. The members of the post made the third, and the firing party the fourth side. Back of these were massed the general public and the band.  
 The musicians started the ceremonial by playing the doxology, while the hats were doffed and heads bowed as Chaplain Green read the impressive prayer laid down by the G. A. R. ritual. Post Commander W. L. Eaton conducted the services according to the ritual between the pauses of the music and orations.  
 One of the selections rendered by the band was "The Holy City," after which the post commander introduced Miss Cartwright as the reader of President Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.  
 The fair elocutionist did full justice to the terse, weighty periods of the great President, delivering the oration in clear, dramatic tones, greeted with applause at the close.  
**MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS.**  
 Thomas Fitch, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and delivered a fervid address immediately prior to the reading of the roll of the dead. Mr. Fitch spoke as follows:  
 Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic: I wish that I might address you old soldiers who honor me by listening to my words, upon the broader plane of fellowship, as an old comrade. The right to wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is a franchise that is greater than the accolade of kings, a right not gained by wealth or learning, by the brush of the artist, the pen of the author, or the tongue of the orator, a right not supplied to sovereigns or granted by the breath of popular acclaim.  
 The right is reserved to those who faced the iron hall of battle in behalf of the United States and the freedom of man, the right to wear the badge upon their living breasts or the flowers strewn upon the sod of their graves. This badge, worn under the General's star, the Colonel's eagle or by the poorest and most unlettered soldier in the ranks, black or white, entitles the wearer to our eternal gratitude and honor.  
 Custom has decreed that this day shall be set apart from the rest of all the bright days of springtime as one on which to forget all petty cares and quarrels and to join in loving remembrance of the men who forty years ago, answered the call of the bugle and the beat of the drum. Who among those of us who were living in those days can forget the enthusiasm and the almost unanimous uprising of the North when the news came of the first assault on Sumter?  
 Precipitate as was the attack of the South, their leaders yet had some time for preparation; their arsenals had been filled; their arms gathered. The nation was unprepared; our little Navy was scattered in distant waters; our Army distributed at the frontier posts; our arsenals empty; our forts dismantled. Up to the final day the North had always hoped that peace negotiations of some description would be concluded in time to stop the war.  
 The assault on Sumter was the signal of the firing of a spirit that raged from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, ere the echoes of the first rebel gun had died away, the continent resounded with the tread of an army.  
 Party ties were severed as flux by fire. Democrats and Republicans rallied shoulder to shoulder. From the fields, the desks, the shops came laborer and capitalist, clerk and mechanic, farm-hand and mill employee. Shoulders to shoulders they marched, their eyes aflame with new light, their faces turned towards the Southland.  
 Hearts pulsating with patriotism, never passing for hunger, cold, wounds or even death, until their mission should be accomplished and the banner of the Union float more in security from the Potomac to the Gulf, never halting, never weary, until duty done, they returned to their ordinary avocations among the ranks of the people. The history of the G. A. R. is written in patriotism, sacrifice, devotion—a history never equalled in the annals of the human race.  
 War without idea is brutal. In few of the histories of the wars of the great continents of the world can it be boasted that every soldier was animated by patriotic motives alone or knew why he followed the flag. Ask of ancient Rome her conquerors of Africa or Gaul. The centurion and the soldier only knew that he fought because it was the will of Caesar.

It is a proud remembrance of those who fought at Sumter knew the true meaning of the Freedom-Fountain was this with our country and her heroes that was principle behind every combatant, behind every bayonet. All knew the issues involved for the sake of the nation, for the freedom of the colored race. All doctors the war from Sumter until Appomattox was reached, every one comprehended the issue.  
 Behind the Confederate stood the native, caste rule and the perpetuation of slavery. Behind the Federal stood the freedom of speech and equal rights and privileges to all. In the doctrine of the Confederates each part of the Union was distinct, each part a greater or less degree. Behind the Union was a perfect whole. It was a contest between the civilization of the seventeenth and the nineteenth centuries, between civilization and warring barbarism—the school house and the slave corral.  
 Never since the first great cataclysm that obliterated all signs of human occupation from the world has such an epoch been known as when the Union Army went forth in the pathos of their strength and might of purpose to wipe out of the world, not for extension of boundaries or rule, not to clothe some royal adventurer in the purple, or to cement with blood the crumbling foundations of a throne, but that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.  
 That a man should eat in peace that which he earns, that civil rights should not be taken away, that each man may become the equal of his neighbor if it lays in himself to be so, and that slavery be abolished.  
 Thus armed and purposed, what pictures that Army brings upon the canvas of memory!  
 An old man with grey hair streaming in the breeze, lashed to the mast of his vessel sailing into the flame. A soldier astride a black steed, galloping to retrieve the falling fortunes of a hard fought battle. A brave writing history with his sword point on American soil from Atlanta to the sea.  
 A silent General hurrying battalion against battalion in stubborn and victorious effort and whose first task after entering Richmond was to extinguish the flames lit by the fleeing Confederates, thus the destroyer of armies becoming the protector of property and the savior of the nation.  
 A picture of a victor's procession of peace. Best picture of all—a firm, wise President writing the death sentence of slavery. What mighty camera pictures photographed upon the sensitive paper of history with crimson war fire never to fade while the world goes round! (Applause.)  
 Besides the battle-fields, where many a gallant combatant fell to find its turf his last pillow, let us not forget the places where the dead of victory proved the plough, the freewheel where the busy needle was plied for the boys beyond the Potomac, the counting-houses where Prudence turned her face while the checks were signed that Capital gave to Country.  
 Everywhere from farm and forge, factory and fireside wherever the hearts of the nation throbbed and their swords gleamed, they wrote upon the parchment of the eternal ages the title to the country, honor and love of the land they had saved.  
 No calculations can estimate the debt owed by this nation to the Grand Army of the Republic. Look at the land they preserved. What extent of boundaries, what wealth of possessions through their efforts do we own today! Five oceans wash our shores; on the loom of two hemispheres appears the mighty fabric that we call the United States. Wealth beyond the desire of avarice reaped amid the chorus of well-paid toil.  
 Science seizes the catenae and chains them to light her cities and enliven their machinery. Art and literature uplift life. Commerce, impelled by the heart-beats of the nation, throbs through the arteries of the world.  
 The United States, what is it? A splinter from an old-world oak that has grown to mighty proportions in the land where the people and the forest of the world have been changed by the magic wand of labor into farms and municipalities. Proudly can we wear the stars in the diadem of ages. "See what our educational force has accomplished; no slavery, no freeman's utterance choked by the hand of power; a credit, at the head of the world's finances; a great Navy; an Army that will spring up full-armed from our stores and factories, our farms and counting-houses. The tap of the drum, the shout of the freest nation under the light of the sun! (Applause.)  
 And all owed to the men who fought in the days of 1861 for liberty and the Union. If they had faltered, if they had failed, if they had thought of their own safety and saved themselves from the possible sickness and death that the future held for them, we might now be only the broken fragments of a once powerful nation.  
 Events of the last few years have added greatly to our wide domain. The ground upon which now stands was a short time ago a vast, unpopulated western border, and is now the geographical center of that vast parallel-gram that extends from the Gulf Stream 10,000 miles to Chinese seas and 6,000 miles from the Caribbean seas to the Antarctic Ocean; all under the shadow of the bannered stars. Perhaps the extent of our vast possessions may be best described by the fact that ships now traveling between American ports can lose or gain the day upon the voyage.  
 These acquisitions have added to the Union races unaccustomed to the use of our privileges and duties.  
 Shall we govern these people according to European ideas or adhere to the American doctrine of first education and then assimilation? Shall we elevate or lower to the plane of despotism? Shall we create of our government a prostrate court of control with fetters of guardianship over these dusky races? Rather let us hold aloft the flambeau of American civilization that all may join in its music and march beneath its light.  
 I believe that the noblest principle, the wisest policy to all who dwell beneath the folds of our flag and are entitled to its privileges should share with us equally the heritage of time, its benefits and privileges.  
 Were I a Hawaiian born, and in my veins flowed the blood of kings, I would feel that nothing in the monarchy I had lost would equal the American citizenship that I had gained, and I would cry aloud to the Stars and Stripes, Aloha nui! (Applause.)  
 The silent occupants of those graves strewn today with flowers have carried their records with them into the beyond for only the Omnipotent to adjudicate. For us it remains to honor their memory. In this remembrance it is to understand the words of the evangelist—a thousand years are as a day. Two years shrieve as a scroll as we see them as they marched forth forty years ago.  
 Heeded men and youths with the down of early manhood upon their faces moistened in a chime of the farewell tears of wives, sisters, mothers, sweethearts. I see them, helms high set, animated with lofty purpose, marching, marching to the war mode of a just cause as to an anthem of angels—marching, marching for God and country, that slavery may be abolished from suffering, marching to wounds that Freedom may not be wounded, to death that the country may live. Not by crosses of steel, nor diamonds, sparkling diamonds, nor by show, but by the blood of the Union dead. All that we can do in this solemn memory of flowers strewn above their graves, the mingling of the laurels and the lilacs, the fragrant flowers above the mortal remains of those who have joined the union of spirit and have long ago received the reward of those who die for mankind.  
 Promised applause greeted the conclusion of the oration. The reading of the ritual was then continued by the Adjutant and Captain Lyle Hickey of the Sons of Veterans.  
 A firing party of sixteen privates and three non-commissioned officers of the Sixth Artillery fired, with military precision, the regulation three rounds of blank cartridges across the little cluster of graves of the departed veterans. The bugler sounded "Taps" and as the melancholy strains died away, Fred. Terrill, chief officer of the day, superintended the strewing of flowers across the grassy mounds. The chaplain then concluded the ritual, the crowd sang the national anthem and after the benediction followed and reform procession as it marched back to town to all the old war-time airs.

**Our Naval Strength in the Orient to Be Reduced.**  
**She Did Not Know Him.**  
 A tall, emaciated young man who looked as if he had just got up from a severe fit of illness boarded a Madison avenue car in Forty-second street the other afternoon and sat down opposite a pretty girl. He carried a bag that seemed a big load for him, and he apparently didn't notice the girl until he leaned back in his seat after arranging the bag under his legs.  
 Then swiftly he sat upright again and looked a little alarmed, like a man who is not sure of himself after the visions of fever. In a moment, however, the alarm was gone and he gazed at her in a way that reminded you of a thirsty man drinking water.  
 The girl couldn't help but feel his gaze, and turned her eyes to him coldly, and then looked coldly away. A mere ghost of a color showed in the young man's cheek and he stared at the young woman with so much fervor that she finally turned her face toward him again with a little flirt of annoyance.  
 The young man, apparently, was quite shameless. He met her eyes squarely. She lowered them and began to look him over with disdain. He laughed again, foolishly. Nearby passengers showed that they shared the young woman's indignation by this time, but he was such a scarecrow of a man that their wonder was perhaps stronger than their anger.  
 The young woman's eyes traveled wistfully from his head to his feet, and then started on the return journey. There is no treatment more blighting to a masquerade than this. The scarecrow fidgeted under the gaze, and laid his hands nervously on his knees.  
 On one of the fingers of the left hand was a curiously chased gold ring. It was so loose that it looked as if it would surely fall off were the young man to hold his fingers downward. The ring caught the girl's eyes in passing, and the eyes widened suddenly, then flashed from the ring to the young man's face and back again.  
 The scarecrow smiled once more, foolishly, but there was a curious mist in his eyes. The pretty girl gazed for an instant into the face exactly as he had been gazing at her.  
 "Dick!" said the pretty girl.  
 It would take too many columns to tell all she said in the word, but before it was quite out she was sitting beside him and had the hand with the ring on it. The rest of the passengers didn't seem to count.  
 "Transport, San Francisco, last week. Tried a surprise. Hospital at Cavite, bullet in the chest and side. No sense in frightening the family."  
 "Dick!" said the pretty girl. She motioned to the conductor and seized the scarecrow's bag.  
 "Only two years—and you had forgotten. You said—"  
 "Dick!"  
 And the car went on and left them standing on the crossing.—New York Sun.

## Sugar as a Power.

It is a curious fact that at this moment sugar is a leading factor in world politics. For the British Government it is a revenue and tax question. For Germany, whose yearly production is 1,700,000 tons of beet sugar, nearly one-fourth of the total sugar production of the world, it is a tariff, bounty and export question. For Russia it is the same. And in the United States it is a tariff and colonial question. The cane-sugar crop of Cuba plus that of Louisiana and our inland possessions would—if Cuba were annexed—make the American sugar crop equal nearly 1,000,000 tons a year, and annexationists claim this would put us into formidable competition with Germany for the sugar trade of British and other non-sugar-growing countries. But the tariff-protected interests of the Sugar Trust, on the other hand, it is said, require that Cuba shall be "free and independent," at least sufficiently so to enable the trust to maintain the tariff barrier against her big sugar crop.—Baltimore Sun.

## JOINTIST SUES TOPEKA.

**Mrs. Nation Sues His Resort and He Buys In a Bill.**  
 TOPEKA, May 25.—Frank Murphy, a Topeka jointist, filed suit against the city today for \$75.65 damages sustained on account of Carrie Nation's raid on his joint. The raid was made on February 17. Mrs. Nation was convicted Tuesday for the malicious destruction of Murphy's property. Now he wants the city to reimburse him for the damage Mrs. Nation did his joint. He sets forth the following as his losses:  
 One set billiard balls, \$24; one billiard table, \$100; two showcases, \$20; three sets pool balls, \$12; twenty-two billiard cues, \$12; one looking glass, \$2; one stove, \$1; split-tones, \$11.50; 4,400 cigars, \$13; cash taken by mob, \$37.40; one case mineral water, \$8.25; glass front windows, \$44.50; defacing walls and locks, \$60; causing loss of business, \$100.

## Clearing the Odds and Ends.

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

## LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored, all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.50. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of 50c.

## LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt. By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

## FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary. Postage prepaid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## MCBRYDE SUGAR COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the eleventh assessment of ten (10) per cent (\$2.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the MCBRYDE SUGAR Co., Ltd., is due on June 1, 1901, and will be delinquent on June 15, 1901. Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Traveller, F. M. SWANZY, Treasurer, MCBRYDE SUGAR Co., Ltd. Honolulu, May 6, 1901.

## NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas Gandall, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to William C. Achi, of said Honolulu, dated December 20, 1898, recorded Liber 187, page 161, and assigned to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated February 8, 1899, recorded in book 187, page 161, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, nonpayment of both interest and principal when due.  
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1901, at 12 noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, attorney for mortgagee.  
 Dated Honolulu, May 24, 1901.  
 W. R. CASTLE, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, block 5, in Kapahulu Tract, containing an area of 20,000 square feet in said Honolulu.  
 2252—May 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21.

**WILLIAM HUDDY, ESQ.** has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Kilauea, Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, vice Pili, deceased.

**JAS. H. BOYD,** Superintendent of Public Works, Public Works Department, May 24, 1901.

ward. We shall encourage our converts and students to become connected with the evangelistic churches.  
 Rev. Mr. Farham and his students depend upon the Lord to provide for them, and they seem to find Him a good provider. The preacher is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Nichols, Miss Agnes N. Ozmam, John Snyder and Mrs. and Mrs. Near on his present trip to Kansas City. He preached at 175 Madison avenue last night and will speak there again tonight and tomorrow night. Sunday he will conduct services in some downtown hall.  
 There is always a great deal about hell and damnation, the gift of the tongues, divine healing, etc., in his sermons. He claims that he and his disciples have received all the gifts that Christ conferred upon His apostles. Last night's sermon was of the usual order. Rev. Mr. Farham is very optimistic concerning the future prospects of his sect. He says it is growing rapidly. He calls his followers "Believers."  
 "There are 500 Believers in Topeka," he said, "and there are already thousands in other parts of the United States and the world. I receive letters every day from people inquiring whether it is true that the gifts of tongues and healing have been conferred again. Many are skeptical at first, but are convinced when the evidence is presented to them. The conferring of the gift of tongues upon us is, I am sure, the first step in the evangelization of the world."

## SUIT FOR BLACKMAIL.

**Utah Senator Prosecuting a Nebraska Man.**  
 OMAHA, May 20.—Senator Kearns, of Utah, is in Omaha to prosecute a suit for blackmail against E. J. Wolters, a resident of Schuyler, Neb.

In the indictment on file Wolters is charged with an attempt to blackmail Senator Kearns and secure \$5,000 from him, stating in the letters written that if this sum was not paid his children would be kidnapped. These letters, it is alleged, were sent through the mails, hence the suit is in the Federal Court.  
 Just what turn the suit will take is not known, as the attorneys for Wolters demurred to the indictment, alleging that the accused had been indicted as "Wolters," while his real name is Wolters. By reason of the dropping of the "s" at the end of the name it is contended that the indictment is void. The demurrer has been argued before Judge Munger, but the point contended for has not been passed upon.

Decoration Day, which has been observed here for at least two decades with elaborate ceremonies, passed off as usual yesterday. The weather was fair, and the public turnout large. A contemporary sadness was imparted to the rites of the day by the new-made grave of Comrade John N. Wright, a man always, during the career of De Long Post an enthusiastic G. A. R. veteran.



# JUDGE HUMPHREYS CONDEMNED BY HAWAIIAN BAR

**Y**ESTERDAY'S meeting of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands is without a parallel in the history of Hawaii, and it would be difficult to equal it in the annals of any country. For four hours, without intermission, there was carried on a fearless, earnest and brilliant debate upon a resolution censuring a judge, and another resolution charging him with being a bitter and partisan political leader, with prostituting his position on the bench to his personal ends; with being arrogant, insulting and abusive, and with having destroyed the confidence of the bar in his integrity, and asking for his removal from office.

Judge A. S. Humphreys, Judge of the First Circuit Court, his record and his actions during the ten months of his incumbency of the office, commanded an undivided attention which would have been flattering but for the continuous and undiluted stream of indignant denunciation, differing only in degree and method of expression.

The association consists exclusively of members of the bar of the Supreme Court. There are sixty-nine members, of whom seven are absent from the city, fifteen are in the city, but did not attend, and forty-seven were at the meeting.

The temper of the meeting was early manifested, when, by a unanimous vote, General Alfred S. Hartwell was elected president of the association for the coming year. This was the association's reply to Judge Humphreys' sentence only last week, of the general to thirty days in jail for constructive contempt of court.

No sooner was the routine business disposed of than the main subject of the day was brought to the front. The faces of the members were grave, but determined, when Representative Robertson suggested an executive session for consideration of a resolution relating to Judge Humphreys, in order that members might feel no constraint in their expressions; but the feeling had gone beyond that; publicity was courted, the more the better, and the suggestion was withdrawn.

Then, amid breathless interest, Hon. A. G. M. Robertson read the scathing resolution printed hereunder, a resolution which characterizes Abraham S. Humphreys in such language as was never before used concerning a Judge in Hawaii, and as can scarcely be found in judicial history, save only references to Jeffreys, England's judicial monster.

The resolution struck an answering chord. Not all the adroitness of F. M. Hatch, and his flank attack by way of a substitute resolution, could turn the determined men assembled from doing that which they felt to be a duty for the protection of their own rights and those of the people of Hawaii.

A marked feature of the debate was the unanimity with which all the speakers condemned Judge Humphreys, even those who opposed the Robertson resolution; the only difference between them was a matter of degree.

Of the forty-seven members present, three were excused from voting, five voted for the Hatch resolution, two voted against both resolutions, and the remaining 37 voted for the Robertson resolution. As two of those who were excused, Hartwell and Bittling, are known to have been in favor of the latter resolution, the vote of censure was practically unanimous.

The following is a full report of the resolutions, the part taken by each member in the proceedings, and, with a few unimportant omissions, a complete stenographic report of the addresses:

## RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY HON. F. M. HATCH AND THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO VOTED FOR IT

RESOLVED, That the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands deprecates the attitude of Hon. A. S. Humphreys towards the attorneys of his court as an infringement of the right of every lawyer to practice law fearlessly and independently in the interests of his client.

F. M. HATCH, B. L. MARX,  
R. D. SILLIMAN, T. M. STEWART,  
F. E. THOMPSON.

## RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY HON. A. G. M. ROBERTSON AND THOSE WHO VOTED FOR IT

WHEREAS the Honorable A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, has continued since his appointment as judge to publish and control a partisan newspaper, and has taken and continues to take an active part and leadership in bitter political controversies in this Territory; and

WHEREAS the said Hon. A. S. Humphreys has used his position on the bench for his own personal and political ends; and

WHEREAS the said Hon. A. S. Humphreys has been arrogant and insulting in his conduct toward members of the bar and has abused his powers over attorneys and others appearing before his court; and

WHEREAS, the course of conduct of said Hon. A. S. Humphreys since his appointment to the bench has destroyed the confidence of the bar in his administration of justice;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands deem it absolutely necessary in the interests of the administration of Justice in this Territory that said A. S. Humphreys be removed from the office of Judge; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a Committee of Five Members of this Association be appointed to formulate charges against the said A. S. Humphreys, and to take depositions and statements of the Members of this Association and others of and concerning the conduct and acts of the said A. S. Humphreys, and that said charges and depositions when so prepared be presented to the President and Attorney-General of the United States by a member or members of this Bar to be appointed by said Committee of Five, and that all expenses of procuring said evidence and presenting the same be paid by this Association; and that said member or members shall present the said charges in the name and by the authority of this Association, and shall respectfully urge the removal of the said Honorable A. S. Humphreys from the said office of Judge.

W. C. ACHI, LORRIN ANDREWS,  
W. N. ARMSTRONG, S. M. HALLOU,  
W. M. BROWN, A. G. M. ROBERTSON,  
C. C. SMITH, P. L. WEAVER,  
W. L. WILCOX, A. A. WILDER,  
CECIL BROWN, A. W. CAITER,  
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH, J. W. CATHCART,  
G. A. DOVE, J. T. DE BOLT,  
R. P. DAVIS, F. W. HANKEY,  
R. K. KANE, J. M. KANEAKUA,  
J. L. KAULOU, W. A. KINNEY,  
R. D. MEAD, E. F. PETERSON,  
A. L. C. ATKINSON, A. F. JUDD,  
W. A. WHITING, L. A. THURSTON,  
F. ANDRADE, F. M. BROOKS,  
H. A. BIGLOW, E. A. DICKER,  
W. W. THAYER, W. L. STANLEY.

Favorable to Robertson resolution, but excused from voting: A. S. Hartwell, C. C. Bittling.  
Court stenographer, excused from voting: D. H. Case.  
Voting against both resolutions: J. A. Magoon, — Milverton.  
Absent from the city: George D. Gear, E. H. McLanahan, M. F. Prosser, H. P. Weber, J. Q. Wood, George H. H. Little.  
In the city, but not attending: J. P. Jones, E. C. Cypless, H. E. Cooper, J. M. Davidson, Henry Holmes, A. S. Humphreys, Enoch Johnson, J. K. Kaibila, J. M. Monarrat, Paul Neumann, W. C. Parke, J. M. Vivas, — Robinson, J. A. Mathewman, E. C. Peters.

## THE PROCEEDINGS.

The addresses were as follows:  
ROBERTSON OFFERS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. G. M. Robertson states that he has a resolution to present to the meeting, and under suggestions from some of the members of the association that the resolution be considered in executive session, moves that the resolution be considered in executive session.

Motion seconded by Mr. Kaulou.  
Mr. T. McCants Stewart opposes the motion to consider the resolution in executive session.

Mr. O. Smith, E. P. Dole, F. W. Hankey and J. T. De Bolt support Mr. Stewart and oppose the motion to consider the resolution in executive session.

Mr. Robertson states that he made the motion only upon the suggestion of some of the members and that the views expressed by the speakers are his views, and therefore withdraws the motion, and offers the following resolution and moves its adoption:  
(See resolution elsewhere.)

W. O. SMITH SECONDS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. W. O. Smith. I rise to second the adoption of the motion. I do so with great regret. I regret, withal, that there is occasion for any such action as is contemplated. The relations between the Bench and the Bar have been of such a nature in the past that it is an exceedingly painful thing that we should, as a body, or that so many of us should feel constrained to take such action, or to suggest that such action be taken. If any one has ever had the responsibility for making a motion before the Court to disbar a practitioner he knows how painful that is and how hard it is. This is even more so. I feel very much the reflection, the dishonor, the disgrace which this resolution will carry if it is adopted, or which the suggestion of it carries, and I would not support it were it not that I believe that it should be done. Action of this kind should not be taken in haste; such action should be deliberate and open. We have our reasons for it and it should only be done when there are very grave reasons for it.

In my mind, the most important reason that justifies this action is the abuse of power which His Honor Judge Humphreys has exercised on several occasions, and on a very recent occasion. It seems to me that the condition of affairs in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit has become intolerable and should stop.

STEWART OPPOSES THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. T. McCants Stewart. I am opposed to the resolution. I had no idea of the resolution other than what I obtained from the public press, and we cannot always rely upon the public press. I did not know that such a resolution would be submitted to the meeting.

Now, I must say that we better be very careful—I do not mean careful from the point of view of fear, or lack of courage, but we are certainly in bad shape, and the Bar Association had better be very careful that we do not make a bad matter worse. Nobody regrets more than I do the situation.

I have told in his absence that while I am indebted only for advice, yet it was advice given under such circumstances and in such a way as to put me in such a frame of mind that I shall ever be grateful to General Hartwell for having started my feet in professional lines here, and therefore I regretted very much when I saw the conditions that surrounded us all, that surrounded him, and surrounded us all who have a reverence for his years, achievements and standing, and I must confess that I feel a great deal of sympathy for General Hartwell on account of the severity of the action. There are a great many things, so far as I am concerned, that connect themselves with recent affairs, that if I had my judgment to exercise, of course I do not think I would have exercised my judgment in that direction.

There is this feeling, however, in reference to the last occurrence, out of which much of the present excitement has grown, and I have in mind the names which I should under no circumstances state—I have in mind several very conservative attorneys who, although they regret the present situation, feel that the attorneys—and we hold one of the attorneys primarily responsible—that the attorneys for the defendant in this case of the People vs. Smith went a little too far in the characterizations in that affidavit which they were stopped from reading, and that there was some ground for any court, even if feeling were absent, to reach the conclusion that there was a contempt committed. When taken in the light of all the rancorous and bitter attacks in the newspapers, I myself, feel that what was taken at that time was not the conservative judgment of the attorneys, but rather was the aggressive fighting capacity of perhaps the leading attorney in that case.

Now I say we ought not to express our regret—some action could be taken to express our disapproval. It may come out of this transaction that some action could be taken to express disapproval, yet we must be very careful as to going to the extent to which that resolution suggests that we go, for these things will occur:

### WHAT KINNEY WILL DO.

In the first place, you will bear in mind that when the matter is presented to President McKinley he will not only take into consideration the dignity and the weight and the views of the Bar Association, but he will also take into consideration the effect upon the Judge if he remove him from office, what will be the effect upon his future, the conditions McKinley will not only consider our views and feelings, and the conditions, but he will also consider the effect. He will not remove a Judge unless you can present against him charges of either malfeasance, or some charge that amounts to a crime or misdemeanor.

I say that if the Bar Association adopts that resolution, then we make a bad matter worse by throwing an intense amount of turmoil and excitement into this whole community. The Legislature will take it up and the citizens will take it up. This community is very much divided upon the present condition of things, and while, so far as I know, the conservative element regrets the situation, the conservative element will not stand for wiping out the Bar Association or Judge

Humphreys. There will not only be this commotion in the Bar Association, but it will go into the Legislature and into the people, and petitions and counter-petitions will be circulated. It will go into the parties, and from my knowledge of affairs the Republican organization will not stand for a resolution asking President McKinley to remove Humphreys under the circumstances.

Mr. Cecil Brown. They ought to. Mr. Stewart (reassuming). I do not care whether they ought to or not. I do not pretend to speak for the Republican organization, but I understand its sentiment, it is not what is developed here.

### PEACEMAKER WANTED.

What we need is some master spirit to come and lead us into the paths of peace, and seek to secure an adjudication between the Bar Association and the Judiciary, and by sending a committee and having a face-to-face talk.

Mr. W. A. Kinney. And going to jail for it.

Mr. Stewart (reassuming). We are certainly in a meeting of the Bar Association and not in a political meeting. We need a man now to lead us into conservative paths and not to lead us into what will be a war here, and with the chances that no removal will be made, unless we can present some charge.

### MR. HATCH'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Hatch. These resolutions present to the meeting three distinct charges. One charge affects the integrity of the Judge in question; another is made in the nature of a political question, that is, his conduct of a partisan newspaper, and the third is the question of his relations to the Bar practicing before him.

I think these resolutions go too far. I do not think the association, as a non-political body, should be called upon to adopt resolutions as sweeping as these resolutions are. I appeal to your sense of fair play before you vote upon any resolutions which in effect condemn a man's integrity, whether he be an individual or a Judge. Is it common fairness that a man's character should be voted away by any association without a reference to at least a committee for investigation and fullest opportunity to be heard, and time to formulate charges, deliberately and time to take conservative and deliberate action? This Judge has made a great many mistakes, and I do not stand to support him in anything that he has done, but ask for fair play before condemning him. I am not ready to admit that Judge Humphreys has been crooked in anything that he has done as far as the evidence has come to me, and I do not think I ought to be asked to vote upon any such a proposition.

I think the more appropriate way would be if this Bar Association feels that it has come to the point of investigating charges of that nature, that there should be a committee of investigation appointed, and not that condemnatory resolutions should be passed in advance; it savors too much of the old-fashioned method of condemning first and giving a man a chance of being heard afterwards. This controversy is largely a newspaper fight, and I think we should leave it right there. I do not think the Bar Association should be called upon to select between one newspaper and another.

### HUMPHREYS' ATTITUDE TOWARD BAR.

I do not think that Judge Humphreys has shown a judicial spirit and fairness in his attitude toward the members of the Bar. I think that in many matters he has grossly abused his power vested in him to punish for contempt. I think that in many matters which affect this association as a body, and I think we ought to express our condemnation of his course of conduct from whatever source it has proceeded, whether it is mere willfulness or from intemper of temper over which he has no control, or whether it is because he is merely a rash display of passion, which we should pass upon, and I submit to the consideration of the meeting a resolution as follows:

(The resolution is printed elsewhere.)

Mr. Stewart seconds the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Hatch.

### W. A. WHITING SPEAKS.

Mr. W. A. Whiting. I would say this: That if there are any attorneys to be brought against a member of this association, and Judge Humphreys is a member of this Bar Association, they should be first investigated by a court of inquiry upon charges formulated, and with the proper evidence at the back of it. That has not been done in this resolution. I will be prepared to vote for that court of inquiry; I agree with my brother or Hatch that I could not vote for all the matters which are in that first resolution.

I have not come into contact with that Court as much as many of the members have. I have not been present in court in many of these instances which have been said to be an abuse of power. We have read of them in the newspapers, but we cannot say that those charges are true or false when we are ignorant of the circumstances or the evidence which may be used to prove them, and so I say if it could be modified to appoint a court of inquiry, and the charges framed, and if evidence is adduced before it, I would be prepared to vote for the resolution of my brother Hatch.

If this Bar Association can express itself in regard to such action or disapproval of the action of the Circuit Judge in recent matters, but when it comes to the resolution I will repeat that I think that a court of inquiry or committee should be first appointed, and the charges be then presented to the association, if they have any to make.

### KINNEY SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. W. A. Kinney. This is a case where we are not so wide apart as may appear at first blush. Mr. Stewart has himself criticized Judge Humphreys; Mr. Hatch certainly has, and so has my friend Mr. Whiting. It is for all a very important matter and one in which we should not make any mistake. I am in favor of the resolution, and for this reason. I may be open to criticism for speaking, but I claim it is not the result of personal animus against Humphreys. I might have said sooner if he had succeeded in getting me behind the bars, but I have come out of it philosophically, and I contend for the resolution as presented, contending at the same time that my convictions in that respect are

the result of careful inquiry into the matter and careful study of the situation along the lines of the resolution presented by my brother Robertson.

Mr. Hatch contends that a man should not be condemned before he is heard—that is the sense of Mr. Hatch's contention, and he has certainly put that forth before the association, as an instance of one thing that holds him back, and then he proceeds to condemn Judge Humphreys, certainly without a hearing. If I read his resolution right. It says that Judge Humphreys' attitude towards the attorneys of his court is an infringement of the right of every lawyer to practice law fearlessly and independently in the interests of his client.

If, in passing that resolution, we would not condemn Judge Humphreys in the very essence of his profession, in the very essence of his judicial position—that of impartiality, and the administration of his powers without fear or favor—then certainly the English language has been misunderstood.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESOLUTIONS.

What is the difference between Hatch in his resolution and Robertson in his?

It is simply a question of degree. If Hatch in his resolution is willing to condemn Humphreys here and without waiting for a hearing, without formulating charges and without the assistance of a committee, it certainly brings Humphreys into condemnation of the worst kind. It would humiliate him, it would dispose of the matter, and, worse than that, it is half the truth. As far as I am concerned, if we are going to do the thing at all, let us make a stand upon the facts; let us be fortified by the facts and not occupy a position which is condemnation without a hearing and half apologetic as well.

### THAT PARTISAN NEWSPAPER.

For instance, is it a matter in dispute that Judge Humphreys is publishing and controlling a newspaper, a partisan newspaper?

My learned friend says it is a fight between one newspaper and another; but just forget to add what I will add, that one of those newspapers happens to be owned and controlled by a Judge of the Circuit Court. There is the whole point of it. There is something beyond dispute; everybody knows it. Right there is something that should be challenged by the Bar Association and should have been challenged long ago, and we should be recreant to our duty if we adjourn without condemning the practice and conduct of any Judge who so far forgets his duty and his office as to continue to be the political leader and head of a political faction. A Judge should have nothing to do with politics; there he enters into controversies with other newspapers; it becomes a bitter political fight to the death, and it naturally affects that Judge, almost unconsciously in the heat of the fray, when things are going against him, and causes him to lay his hand upon his judicial power and use it to further the same interests that he is furthering in his newspaper. I think that any Bar Association in any part of the country would take a staid, dignified and conservative attitude against a Judge publishing and controlling a political newspaper at the same time that he retains his position on the Bench. The two things do not go together.

Why is it that Judges in the past have been criticized for holding stock in outside corporations? Because, granting that this does not influence the Judge, that the Bar has always been jealous that men who occupy judicial positions be above suspicion, and whether or not Judge Humphreys can divorce himself from what he edits on the newspaper, when he comes on to the Bench, men will not believe it, because under the circumstances the presumptions are that some of these influences will follow him on to the Bench.

The learned profession of the law at all times and in all changes have acted overwhelmingly on the side of freedom of expression. I do not mean to say that they have gone out to attack everything they think wrong, but in anything that has come within the province of their profession they have been leaders on the right side.

### APPOINTMENT OF LEWIS.

Shall we adjourn with no condemnation for Judge Humphreys for the appointment of a man as bailiff whose name is notorious on the Pacific Coast? Judge Humphreys appointed him, didn't he? We don't have to appoint a court of inquiry to determine that. It was protested against in the press. Lewis' record was notorious in this town long before ever he was appointed. Now we are men of intelligence; we do not adjourn for matters of form, or belittle ourselves (I mean nothing personal against my learned friend). Should men like us refuse to vote on that resolution by saying, "I want to adjourn to have a committee appointed to see if two and two make four"? The facts are clear and before us now. For Lewis' reputation is notorious and sinister, and Judge Humphreys held on to that man against public protests not ten days old, not a week old, and this man is not put out until he is driven from cover by an affidavit, which on the next day is criticized bitterly by Judge Humphreys from the Bench. We know these things and are we going to spend time and belittle ourselves by saying we want to investigate these matters?

### CHARGES PROVEN BY THE RECORD.

If the resolutions state anything concerning which we feel there is any doubt, by all means modify the resolutions, but as I read the resolutions they are proven every one of them by the record.

The first charge is that he conducts a partisan newspaper and at the same time presides as Judge and exercises the duties and high prerogatives of a Judge. That is clear and a matter of record.

Any Bar Association will condemn a man for retaining his office and at the same time running a partisan newspaper. The two things are inconsistent. What man of us thinks that it is right?

We stand here the only body really in a position to confront Judge Humphreys. His power is such and he has exercised it in such a way as to paralyze the average citizen. There is no power in the land that can confront this man with that fear of oppression in his hand, except as we confront him. The people look to this Bar Association to confront him and when this deed is done, then the Bar Association has done its duty, done its duty to itself and to every man in this country. But for our action, the citizen will be left helpless to go before the Court hereafter. Citizens will have to go before the Court at the next session, indicted by a Grand Jury selected by him—we know how it was selected—and to be tried by a petit jury selected by Judge Humphreys through his bailiff.

### DRIVEN FROM COVER.

We have driven them out of cover and that man Lewis is out of this building and the building is cleaner for his absence, thank God! It has been done by the men who have stood in the front of the fray, who have taken the steps and all the consequences that were involved; that sent that man out of here, and the same spirit will bring this man to book, shorn of his powers as a Judge, he is on a level with everybody. If Judge Humphreys is removed and the power is out of his hand, any individual man here can handle him. It is the power which his office gives him that makes him a menace and a danger to any man. He has so adjusted things that no selects his own Grand Jurors and draws the Petit Jurors that appear before him. What man of us but feels that it is his duty to the public to set our seal of condemnation, like men, upon such action as this?

We do not need to appoint a committee to find out these matters, every man knows whether he believes these matters to be true or not, without the aid of a committee; every man here knows for himself whether the conduct of Humphreys has destroyed his confidence in his administration of justice. The question is not whether the administration of justice is entirely gone in his office; the question is whether our abiding faith in him as a Judge is destroyed, so that we do not know what a day will bring forth. A man who deliberately appoints as a bailiff of his court such a man as Lewis after he has secured the passage of this Act has forfeited the confidence of honest men.

It may not in the minds of others and you cannot tell it better by the appointment of a committee. Does it take a committee of five to tell whether this man or that man has lost confidence? Each and every man here can say today whether he has or has not, and let him register it by a vote.

My learned friend says that this resolution, this original resolution, charges Judge Humphreys with downright corruption. If he means venal conduct, I fall to see it. I think it goes wide of that mark. In what charge here is there any charge of corruption against Judge Humphreys? This charge that he publishes and controls a partisan newspaper, and that he is using this newspaper while on the Bench to further his political ends—is that what you mean?

Mr. Hatch. Yes.

Mr. Kinney. That is the essence of the charge.

### OFFICE USED FOR POLITICAL ENDS.

I say there are many men here that is not prepared to vote on this charge that Judge Humphreys is using his office for political purposes? We are not going into the antecedents of Judge Humphreys. It is a question of public conduct on the Bench. The question is, has the Honorable A. S. Humphreys, Judge of the First Circuit Court, used his position on the Bench for political and personal purposes? Are we not prepared to vote on that? By the appointment of a committee would it be made any more or less clear that he has so used his position?

Mr. Hatch says that Judge Humphreys has infringed the right of every lawyer to practice law fearlessly and independently in the interests of his clients. We base this resolution on Judge Humphreys' conduct in court.

Does any man wish to put himself on record as saying that he does not know that Judge Humphreys appointed sixteen members of the Legislature without examination attorneys to practice in the District Courts of these Islands, and that he did it for personal and political ends? Why did he do it? It is of record; the matters have been spread on the newspapers. If every man is not ready to step forward and register his innermost conviction as to why he appointed sixteen members of the Legislature as attorneys, whether or not he did it for personal ends, I say if he is not ready to vote on it now he never will be. You can discuss it as you please; you can turn it over as you please. These were appointments made by Judge Humphreys to serve his own personal and political ends. At the time it was being done by him he was conducting a newspaper; he was putting those very men on the shoulders; he was urging them to do certain things, and they walk up here and he gives them sixteen presents, sixteen presents to these men that he has day after day urged to pass certain bills and to do such and such things. If we do not act upon this matter now we vote to belittle ourselves. We vote and say that we don't know why he gave these sixteen men licenses to practice law. Did he do so as to why the country knows? We know what he meant, and he knows that we know what he meant by it, and the entire community knows what he meant by it, and the insolence of the man to use the prerogatives of his high office to dole out licenses to legislators before the public eye is clearly shown, as if to say, what are you going to do about it?

### HOOR FOR CONDEMNATION.

His hour has come. The hour for his condemnation has come, and every man here can honestly subscribe his name to that condemnation. First, he has run a newspaper and has not had the shame to withdraw but has used the power of his high office to promote his own ends. He has been arrogant and insolent in his conduct towards members of the Bar and has abused his power over attorneys and others appearing before him. This talk about some leader who will show us the paths of peace, is very good, but after it is said where are we? The proposition is that we should pass some half-way measure that would only tend to belittle our manhood. If we have to go out and hunt for paths of peace, where are we going to find them? Down on the waterfront? The proposition is absurd!

It may be said that I have personal animus. I deny it. Judge Humphreys is unfit for his place. From the first I believed his appointment would lead to mischief. If it means that I would go out of my way to do him a personal injury, I deny it, and I deny that I ever have or ever would do it. If he leaves the Bench, where he has been given a chance to use judicial powers to the injury of others, to injure the man and that man, he will pass from my memory as far as I am concerned. It is a question of when this resolution has been passed, the Bar Association occupying a higher standard by reason of it. By not being led off with the proposition that we cannot pass on these things now.

### ACTION BASED ON PUBLIC RECORD.

Gentlemen, these are matters of public record. If there had been merely some personal charge against Judge Humphreys, no man would be here to support this resolution; these resolutions are based on matters so fully known to all.



